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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241646Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" with Pavel Demchenko, editor in PRAVDA's Developing Countries Department; Mikhail Mikhaylov, IZVESTIYA observer; and Anatoliy Potapov, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television]

Brezhnev's Baku Speech

[Text] [Potapov] Good morning comrades. A major event in international life has been the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which he delivered last Friday in the capital of Azerbaijan. The world press continues to publish reaction to that speech. What do foreign political observers say? First of all the confident, composed tone of the Soviet leader is stressed, as is the sober, realistic evaluation of the current complex international situation, and the unchanging foreign policy of the Soviet state. The Western mass media have concentrated their attention on the evaluations contained in the speech of the future prospects for Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive arms. The commentaries stress that in the opinion of the Soviet Union, the existing differences in the positions of the sides are totally surmountable with a certain amount of good will and statesmanship. The press notes the forthcoming meeting, within the next few days, in the United States between USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko and the U.S. leaders. Comrade Brezhnev, as you will recall, also pointed out in his speech that the achievement of the important agreement does not accommodate those in the United States who want not a stable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation, but a new edition of the "cold war."

The American press, commenting on the speech in Baku, emphasizes the present state of Soviet-American relations. Once again the U.S. press recalls well-known, established facts about Washington's annulment of concluded deals, the breaking off of signed contracts, attempts to slow down the development of business and scientific-technical ties--all of which were mentioned by Comrade Brezhnev in Baku. The American press cites the Soviet viewpoint on the above-mentioned facts, which the Soviet Union has described as an attempt by the opponents of detente to widen the front of the offensive against it. The Soviet Union's policy toward the United States, and incidentally also toward the other countries of the capitalist world, has been and remains a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation. This was stressed with the utmost clarity once again in the Baku speech.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 22 September cites UP and AP reports on the Brezhnev Baku speech, noting that "it is obvious that the agencies are trying to take the blame off the United States for the worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations."]

Practically all the reports of Western news agencies on the speech by Comrade Brezhnev, and many commentaries, stress that in Baku he stated firmly and with dignity that the Soviet Union will resolutely oppose the attacks by opponents of detente on its rights and interests but will not give in to provocations. There is probably not one foreign commentary that did not mention the statement in the speech of the Soviet position on the peaceful solution in the Near East, the evaluation of the separate talks at Camp David. Let us take a look at the situation in the Near East, now that some time has already elapsed since the separate deal.

First of all, however, it would be expedient to recall very briefly the meaning of the Camp David results. I invite Pavel Demchenko to take part in our discussion.

Camp David Results

[Demchenko] Well, you see, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, Camp David, from my point of view, is a logical follow-up to the so-called "initiative" of Egyptian President as-Sadat, who went to Jerusalem in November last year. At that time the majority of the Arab states already evaluated As-Sadat's activities as a desire to conclude a separate deal behind the backs of the Arabs, with U.S. mediation, and to lead Egypt out of the common front in the struggle against Israeli aggression. This initiative was preceded by a reorientation of Egyptian internal and foreign policy, for example the ending of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the progressive Arab states. Now, when the two documents signed at Camp David have been published, it is clear that all these fears have been confirmed. What are these documents? One of them is called "A Framework for the Conclusion of Peace Between Egypt and Israel," and the second document "A Framework for Peace in the Near East."

As can be seen from the first document, Israel and Egypt have agreed to continue the talks, so that within 3 months, a peace treaty can be concluded between them, envisaging a stage by stage withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula and its return to an Egyptian administration. However, even then, Egypt will not have full sovereignty over the Sinai. There will be extensive zones to which Egyptian troops will not have access, as well as regions in which troops and weapons will be limited. The fate of several dozen Israeli settlements in the Sinai Desert is still completely undecided. Here the Israeli Knesset must have its say. It is clear that in this question, having signed the document, President as-Sadat has willingly or unwillingly played an unseen card. Apparently Egypt, even if it did not obtain everything that it wanted, does get something. However, it is very important to point out the price it had to pay.

The second document, "A Framework for Peace in the Near East," reveals this price to some extent. As-Sadat, under pressure from Israel, has signed a document that denies the Palestinians the right to their own state, denies the PLO the right to represent its people, and gives Israel the opportunity to extend its territory at the expense of occupied Arab lands. Thus, all references to the UN resolutions, the beautiful phrases concerning the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, uttered at Camp David, turn out to be no more than a fig leaf covering the separate deal between Israel and Egypt. It is not coincidental that following this meeting, Menahem Begin said that Israeli troops will never leave the West Bank and the Palestinians living there will henceforth be called Arabs of the land of Israel. This single change in termnology says a great deal. It means that an attempt is being made to perpetuate Israeli sovereignty over these Palestinian lands.

Thus, if one attempts to decide who has won as a result of this separate deal, then one unwillingly comes to the conclusion that Israel undoubtedly has won. Begin has achieved practically everything that he planned: an increase in the country's territory and Egypt's separation from the pan-Arab front. Begin has achieved an increase in U.S. arms supplies; it seems that there are secret clauses in these agreements that are still unknown to the public. Apparently the United States has tied Egypt to itself even more closely and, consequently, in the Near East it can rely not only on Israel, but also on Egypt, one of the largest Arab countries. But apparently this is not all, for behind the agreements at Camp David there loom the enormous oil reserves of the Near East.

[Potapov] It has been several days since the Camp David results. What is the reaction in Arab countries if one examines the utterances of the press and of representatives of the countries in the Arab world?

[Demchenko] The Arabs reject this deal, engineered behind their backs without the participation of all the interested sides, concluded by those who are prepared to bargain with Arab interests. Incidentally, in Egypt the reaction is not unanimous. The official optimism has been substantially upset by the resignation of Foreign Minister Kamil, as well as by sharp criticism of As-Sadat's policy by the National Progressive Unionist Party of Egypt. Notwithstanding the fact that the participants in the tripartite talks decided to ignore the PLO altogether, the first few days have shown how loudly the voice of that organization is sounding. This once again confirms the fact that it is the only lawful representative of the Arab Palestinian people. This fact has been recognized at the Arab summit conference and at the United Nations Organization, where, incidentally, the PLO has an observer. Clearly no one has been given the right to dispute the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state. This demand by the PLO is once again supported by the statements on the Camp David deal by Syria, Algeria, Kuwait, Qatar, Tunisia, Bahrain, Iraq and North Yemen. The same determination is being shown in statements that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and eliminate its settlements on them. A resolute condemnation of the separate deal at Camp David has been made by the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to Israeli Aggression, which took place in Damascus, and which includes Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

[Potapov] Mikhail Aleksandrovich, I would particularly like to point out the position of two countries on whose support Washington was particularly banking: Jordan and Saudi Arabia. In order to move these two countries closer to talks with Israel, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance departed for the Near East immediately after the conclusion of the Camp David meeting. However, judging by all events, his mission has misfired. The Jordanian and Saudi Arabian governments expressed disagreement with the signed documents.

[Demchenko] At least according to first reports in any case.

[Potapov] Yes, the first reaction to the results of the Camp David meeting. But isn't it revealing that King Husayn of Jordan, after his meeting with Vance, met Arafat and the Libyan head of state, Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Mikhaylov] That was certainly a notable event. Those talks indicate that, evidently, there already exists some coordination of action between the countries of steadfastness and confrontation and King Husayn. The reactions of America's NATO allies is interesting. Of course nearly all the statements by representatives of the West European governments contain praises of the efforts of the U.S. President, of the U.S. mediation. It's understandable and natural--that's diplomacy. But here, for example, is the official message to Washington of the nine countries of the Common Market: They express the hope that the Camp David results will serve the cause of peace. But this week, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet is presenting the position of the EEC members to President Boumediene in Algiers. He is saying literally this: One cannot hope to achieve peace in the Near East on the basis of a bilateral agreement. There must be a universal settlement with the help of all the interested sides, and exact implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

There is a remarkable flexibility in the FRG leaders' statements on the Camp David results. At a press conference, a government spokesman had high praise for the extraordinary efforts of President Carter; but the FRG Government reserved judgment on the actual results achieved, on the pretext of the absence of official documents. But now the documents are well known--and what does Chancellor Schmidt say? Once again, a cautious reticence. His Bundestag speech last Friday contained polite words about the participants in the talks, with the hope that all interested sides will be able to achieve an all-embracing peace settlement. All sides and an all-embracing settlement--you see? The British Government has also been extremely cautious in assessing the results of the talks--so there has been no unconditional support.

I would like to add the French position. The French Government, in its statement on Camp David, after, of course, paying diplomatic tribute, saying that the results of the talks open up possibilities, then immediately goes on to stress that they do not inspire confidence. And a spokesman of the Elysee Palace especially passed on to journalists, word for word, the statement by President Giscard d'Estaing at a session of the Council of Ministers. The President said that a genuine climate of peace can be restored, in accordance with the well-known Security Council resolutions, only through general agreement with the participation of all interested sides, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, which would be recognized as just by all the interested states, and by the international community as a whole. Well, there you have the president's words. They give the French position, which is well-known and which has not changed as a result of Camp David.

[Demchenko] Most of the American journalists are now presenting the results of the Camp David talks in the most optimistic light. And yet it's not a unanimous opinion. Take the prominent commentator James Reston. He points out the precariousness of the agreements achieved and the ambiguity of the compromises that have been announced. The journal NEW REPUBLIC writes: As-Sadat must have seen that he was approving a policy of territorial expansion. The business paper WALL STREET JOURNAL says: By making enormous concessions, As-Sadat can scarcely convince the Arab people that the present deal is in their interests. The paper adds its own comment that the deal by no means guarantees the prospect of establishing peace in the Near East. Altogether, it has proved difficult to find anyone eager to give open approval to the course of betraying the common Arab cause, splitting the Arabs and turning them against each other. One such supporter has been found, however, and that is Peking. But then Peking welcomes anything that runs counter to the interests of the peoples and the interests of peace.

[Mikhaylov] I would like to say also that even an analysis of the actual documents signed at Camp David shows that the main problems of the Near East are not solved. The roots of the crisis that has kept the region tense for 30 years have not been extracted. May I quote something that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech at Baku: In whatever frame a separate deal covering up capitulation by one side and consolidating the fruits of aggression by the other--Israeli aggression--may be cast, that deal can only make the situation in the Near East still more explosive.

UNGA Session

[Potapov] Well, the problem of a Near East settlement will, of course, occupy an important place at the session of the UN General Assembly in New York. It opened last week. What are the features of that session? I'll put that question to you, Mikhail Aleksandrovich.

[Mikhaylov] Well, the first feature of the 33d session of the General Assembly is the fact that, with the admission to its ranks of the Solomon Islands, there are now 150 states represented at the United Nations.

That's three times as many as when the organization was created. The growth of the United Nations reflects the changing face of our world. The second feature is that the annual forum was preceded by a special session on disarmament, which has adopted principled decisions on this most burning problem of our time. In the period between the special session and the latest regular session of the General Assembly, special committees have been at work, which have approved the Soviet initiatives on the concluding of a world treaty on nonuse of force in international relations, and also on the convening of a world disarmament conference.

At the 33d session, the Soviet Union has put forward a new initiative, proposing a draft for an international convention to strengthen the guarantees for the nonnuclear states. I think these Soviet drafts embody a quality that is new in principle and that should become part of UN practice and make its work more effective, because UN decisions, for all their importance and significance, lack binding force--they are recommendations. The obligations assumed by representatives and delegates to the General Assembly are, in a sense, onesided; and, what's more, they aren't always identical. This leaves the field wide open for ambiguous decisions and actions. For instance, the Soviet Union announced at the recent special session on disarmament that it will never use nuclear weapons against states that renounce their manufacture and acquisition, and the deployment of such weapons on their territory. The United States and Britain made similar declarations; but their declarations, unlike the Soviet one, contained qualifications. The draft world convention proposed by the Soviet Union defines the obligations of the parties to it with maximum precision.

[Potapov] And the obligations of states under that convention will really be binding, because it's a document of international law--like a treaty.

[Mikhaylov] Exactly. And the concluding of such a convention is in the interests both of the nonnuclear states and of all others. It will establish one more obstacle to the threat of nuclear war. The same is true for the Soviet draft world treaty on nonuse of force in international relations. In addition, the General Assembly will be discussing a total ban on all nuclear tests. Here, too, the Soviet Union proposes that the ban be written in the form of a treaty. This, I think, is a qualitatively new phenomenon characterizing the 33d session of the General Assembly. It should be said that binding documents of this sort are even more necessary since the international situation has recently deteriorated. Just when the regular session of the General Assembly had begun, with the Near East question on its agenda, the separate deal was concluded at Camp David. As reported from New York, this immediately evoked a sharply negative reaction in UN circles.

NATO Maneuvers

And again, at the very time that the General Assembly intends to devote its efforts to curbing the arms race, NATO has organized the largest demonstration of muscle in its history. These maneuvers are being backed up politically by a conference of Atlantic associations in Hamburg, at which provocative bellicose speeches will be made.

What is this? A simple coincidence? If one recalls that the Washington session of the NATO Council, which confirmed the long-term program of increasing the military machine of this aggressive bloc, was timed to be held at the same time as the summer special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the question naturally arises: Aren't there too many coincidences.

[Potapov] Well, if you are talking of coincidences, it is a remarkable coincidence that these maneuvers, which are the largest in NATO's history, have been timed for the resumption in Vienna of the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments. These talks resume next week. They are to discuss the realistic compromise proposals made this summer by the socialist countries. Mulley, the British defense secretary, called them the most significant step at the Vienna talks. The West has had enough time to think over these proposals.

The talks are discussing reductions but, in practice, the NATO military are demonstrating an increase in military power in the very region that is defined as a region of reductions. Why? In his speech, Comrade Brezhnev noted NATO's striving to acquire a longer and sharper sword, as he said, to try to return to a policy of positions of strength.

What is happening now? The USSR and its allies are not increasing their forces in the region of reductions as established by the Vienna talks. And the socialist countries have frequently proposed that the Western powers take similar actions during the Vienna talks, but without success. The long-term armament program confirmed at the May session of the NATO Council in Washington quite clearly envisages new transfers of U.S. troops and arms in the coming years, precisely to the area of reductions. Now, during the NATO maneuvers, transfer has begun of the Third Brigade of the Second U.S. Armored Division from the United States. It will be deployed in Lower Saxony. But the long-term NATO program not only envisages an increase in the number of troops. The decision has been made to deploy in Western Europe heavy equipment for an additional three U.S. divisions, which, in the event of extraordinary circumstances, as the NATO program states--and it is precisely those extraordinary circumstances that are being imitated during the NATO maneuvers--will immediately be sent to Europe. And so you see major maneuvers, new contingents of troops and U.S. equipment for NATO on the very eve of the resumption of the Vienna talks.

Well, as can be seen from the start, NATO officials are trying to compromise the very idea of military detente in Europe. Then another question arises. Aren't they trying to make the talks about reductions a cover for attempts to achieve unilateral military superiority in violation of the military balance in central Europe? This is a dangerous tendency. Such an attempt, however, is fruitless.

SRV Ministers' Trips

And now I would like to move on to events that have aroused great interest. Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese prime minister, has visited a number of countries in Southeast Asia. What is the significance of the trip and the talks that have taken place?

[Mikhaylov] First of all, I would like to state that certain positive tendencies are visible in Southeast Asia. After the victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, after the unification of Socialist Vietnam, real prospects opened up for improving relations among states situated to the south of Vietnam, primarily. This is precisely the purpose of the present trip by Pham Van Dong. He has already visited Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia and has had very important talks with the leaders of these states. There was discussion of extending economic and political cooperation between Vietnam and ASEAN; the group that unites five Southeast Asian countries: Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. These talks, judging from the press reports, were successful, and the trip by the prime minister of Vietnam is sort of contribution to improving cooperation among states of this region.

In this connection, I would like to point out another trip by a Vietnamese leader, the vice president of that country, to a number of African countries. This trip is still in progress, and it should be said that the documents and communiques that are being signed between the Vietnamese delegation and the leaders of African states confirm the growing international prestige of Vietnam, the standard-bearer of anti-imperialist struggle in Southeast Asia.

Japanese Machinations

[Demchenko] As we have touched on the theme of Asia, I would like to recall that a few days ago, on 18 September, the 85th, extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet opened in Tokyo. The session is extraordinary because the Fukuda government, giving in to Peking's demands, is hurrying to gain the Diet's ratification of the Sino-Japanese treaty. According to the Japanese press, there will also be stormy discussions in the Diet on proposed legislation in case emergency conditions arise.

The simultaneous appearance of these questions on the Diet's agenda is not a simple coincidence. Of course, the supporters of the renaissance of Japanese militarism have already made their position known. Military spending is being increased by Japan annually; the so-called national Self-Defense Forces are growing; the Japanese military industry has become more active. At the same time, militaristic propaganda has been intensified in the country, primarily among students. It is sufficient to note that in the past summer over 200,000 students visited army units and bases.

All of these manifestations increasingly contradict the Japanese Constitution of 1947, which was adopted after the defeat of Japanese militarism in World War II. Article Nine of this Constitution says that, I quote: The Japanese people in eternity renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and also renounce the threat of force or the use of force. But for some time, at first top officials of the Self Defense Board and now the government--the former without any reservations and the latter with reservations aimed at allaying the vigilance of Japanese and world public opinion--have been conducting a campaign for a review of the so-called peaceful postwar Constitution, and of course, primarily of Article Nine. Now this campaign has taken on a distinct form--the bill on emergency measures.

[Potapov] It is interesting that Japan has a security treaty with the United States. And a treaty has now been concluded with China. So against whom do Japanese governmental circles wish to establish this legislation for emergency measures. The purpose of this legislation demands vigilance from the peace-loving peoples of Asia.

[Demchenko] If one is to call a spade a spade, then this bill has a quite definite aim: to create a legal basis for the intensification of the arms race, an increase in the armed forces and the further strengthening of Japan's military alliance with the USA. But this is not all. As ASAHI writes, there are also basic aspects in common between the Japanese-Chinese treaty and the discussion of the questions of the legislation in the event of emergency conditions.

The Peking leaders make use of every suitable occasion to call on Japan to intensify the arms race, making provocative references to an alleged common threat. This once again confirms that Peking regards the treaty with Japan as a means of putting pressure on other peace-loving countries of Asia. It is quite natural that the broad strata of the Japanese public oppose the Japanese-Chinese treaty and the bill on the so-called emergency measures.

[Potapov] With this we end today's discussion, international observers at the round table. Thank you for your attention to our broadcast, comrades. All the best.

ADDIS ABABA AFRO-ARAB CONFERENCE DECLARATION PUBLISHED

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[Text] Addis Ababa, September 23, TASS--The full text has been published here of the declaration adopted by the participants in the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction. The declaration points out that the resolute struggle waged by the African and Arab peoples for their national rights, economic independence and sovereignty is an important factor in the common cause of the progressive forces fighting for the establishment of a lasting and just peace, national independence and equitable international cooperation.

The unity between the forces of socialism and those of the national liberation movement, born in the struggle against colonialism, for freedom and independence, the declaration says, has now become a decisive factor in the world's development and progress. The struggle for peace and disarmament is one of the major tasks for the socialist countries and the progressive forces. The struggle for true independence and economic development has always been closely inter-connected with the struggle for peace and disarmament. It is necessary to consolidate still further the powerful anti-imperialist front, which embraces the socialist countries, the national-liberation movements the progressive forces of the developing countries, the working class and the democratic forces in the capitalist world.

The conference in Addis Ababa points out that imperialism, relying on local reaction, is attempting to prevent the movement of the Arab and African peoples along the path of national independence, social progress and international solidarity. Imperialism uses every means to try to preserve the racist regimes in the south of Africa, obstructing the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

This is confirmed by the facts of NATO's interference in Zaire, the increasingly active imperialist and reactionary schemes in the region of the Red Sea, in the Horn of Africa and other regions of Africa, creation of the so-called "inter-African force" under NATO's control, the attempts to set up a south Atlantic military pact, the use of mercenaries, the attempts to suppress the courageous struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights, imposition of deals in the Middle East which prejudice the legitimate interests and aspirations of the Arab peoples, and exacerbating of tensions of Lebanon and in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, including, among others, in Democratic Yemen.

Having considered the posture of the Chinese leadership, the conference expressed its indignation over the facts of the leadership's cooperation with the reactionary, imperialist and fascist regimes, such as those in Chile, South Africa and Israel, the document says.

The conference participants condemn the complicity of the Chinese leaders in the aggression against Angola and Ethiopia, as well as the chauvinistic expansionist policy against Socialist Vietnam. The declaration notes that the anti-Soviet stand of the Chinese leaders is hindering the cause of the national liberation movement.

The conference participants express their firm resolve to struggle against the racism in the south of Africa, call for liquidating the racist regime in Rhodesia and transferring full power to the people of Zimbabwe and for withdrawing of the troops of the Republic of South Africa for Namibia.

The conference condemns the activities of Western imperialist powers which, relying on their racist henchmen, are attempting to impose a neo-colonialist settlement of the problems on the fighting peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The conference welcomed the firm position of the "frontline states"--Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania in rendering an all-round assistance to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa.

The conference expresses its support for independence and self-determination of the heroic people of western Sahara waging its struggle under the leadership of the Polisario Front.

The triumph of socialist Ethiopia over the forces of feudalism, imperialism and internal and external reaction is a vivid confirmation of the united will of the people who have opted for the path of freedom and progress. The participants in the international conference express their combat solidarity with Ethiopia and wish the people of that ancient African country a lasting unity, peace and prosperity.

The conference sends its fraternal greetings of solidarity to the Arab people of Palestine who are firmly and courageously standing up against the unceasing plots hatched by imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, waging a courageous struggle for their inalienable national rights, their return to their homeland, self-determination and the setting up of a sovereign independent state. The conference confirms its firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only true representative of the Palestinian people. The conference condemns the policy of a separate settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and expresses its support for complete liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

The conference participants emphasised the major contribution of the non-alignment movement to the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and the remaining bulwarks of colonialism and racism. They express their profound certainty in the success of the summit conference of the non-aligned nations scheduled to be held next year in Havana, Cuba's capital.

The international conference in Addis Ababa expresses its high appreciation and admiration for the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries, the progressive forces of the world in connection with their disinterested internationalist assistance and support for the African and Arab nations in their just struggle.

The conference resolutely states that the peoples of the world will triumph over the forces of imperialism and reaction, the document says in conclusion.

UN DELEGATES CONCERNED BY U.S. BILL ON DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

LD2414l4Y Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 24, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The decision of the U.S. authorities to limit the immunity and privileges of diplomatic representations of foreign states in the U.S. territory, including the representations to the United Nations, has touched off a wave of indignation at the United Nations Organization.

At the session of the U.N. Committee for Liaison with the Country of Stay--the United States--which was convened at the request of the USSR and other delegations, it was noted that the decision of the U.S. authorities may result in a serious limitation of these immunities and privileges. A Soviet representative stressed that the actions of the U.S. authorities have caused special concern, as they are incompatible with the commitments made by the United States, according to the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 1961, run counter to the principles and standards of present-day international law and generally accepted international practices vis a vis persons having diplomatic immunities and privileges. The Soviet representative described as unprecedented from the viewpoint of international practices, the provision of the new legislation, according to which the U.S. authorities may demand from officials of diplomatic missions that they go to U.S. courts for establishing whether these persons have diplomatic immunities and privileges.

The serious concern expressed by the Soviet representative in connection with the unprecedented move by the U.S. authorities has been shared by representatives of Iraq, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Bulgaria and other countries. The Bulgarian representative noted among other things that the decision of the United States will lead to a "serious limitation of diplomatic immunities and privileges, and has therefore aroused well grounded concern at the United Nations Organization."

"The move by the U.S. authorities is in conflict with the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations," an Iraqi representative said.

In the course of the session of the committee, which is charged with ensuring the security of representation of foreign states to the United Nations Organization and their staff, strong condemnation was also expressed of the systematic hostile campaign directed at impeding the normal activity of representations and the gangster acts against their personnel.

Pointing to the necessity of appropriately ensuring the security of the representations to the United Nations Organization, the Iraqi representative said: Foreign missions remain "targets of acts of terrorism and violence. Bombs planted by hostile elements continue exploding outside their buildings, which must be most resolutely condemned." Acts of violence vis a vis representations to the United Nations Organization cannot but be deplored, a Canadian representative said. A delegate of Ivory Coast stressed that foreign diplomats, particularly from the developing Asian and African countries, are "subjected to crude and humiliating treatment" in New York.

Representatives of the Soviet Union and other countries demanded that an end be put to the provocative moves and actions by the U.S. authorities towards foreign diplomats humiliating human dignity, and stressed that such actions are a disgrace to the so-called "American democracy" and a crude violation of the commitments made by the USA as the host country of the U.N. headquarters.

UNGA ENDORSES AGENDA FOR 129 ITEMS FOR 33d SESSION

LD222224Y Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 22, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The General Assembly of the United Nations today endorsed the agenda of the 33rd session and assigned to the working committees all the 129 items that were put on its agenda and finally approved. The participants in the session concentrate the main attention on the discussion of the most topical problems of our times, such as curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, consolidation of the relaxation of international tensions, development of cooperation among states.

The item "on concluding an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states" that was submitted by the Soviet Union was referred for the discussion to the first, political and security, committee as an important and urgent item. The delegates assessed highly the new Soviet initiative whose implementation will be a considerable contribution toward averting proliferation of nuclear weapons and will thus promote the lessening and, in the long run, elimination of the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war.

In the centre of the discussion, there will also be other Soviet initiatives prompted by the striving to ban completely all nuclear tests and creation of new types of mass destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb, to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations and to convene a world conference on disarmament.

The General Assembly will discuss a number of items aimed at the speediest liquidation of the existing seats of tensions. These items include the question of the Middle East where as a result of the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal concluded with Washington's active participation the situation is aggravated again and there is a real danger that the efforts aimed at achieving a just political settlement meeting the interests of all peoples of the region might be frustrated.

The session will pay much attention to the problem of Namibia which is being illegally occupied by the Republic of South Africa with the backing of Western powers. Acute debates are expected on the situation in southern Africa where the racist regimes assisted by their imperialist patrons, try to suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples. On the agenda is the Cyprus issue which must be settled without delay in the interest of establishing peace and security in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The general political discussion at the session of the United Nations General Assembly will open on Monday, September 25.

GROMYKO ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK BEFORE UNGA SESSION

Meets CSSR's Chnoupek

LD222134Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2040 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign affairs minister, met with Bohuslav Chnoupek minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the talks views were exchanged on some questions of mutual relations between the USSR and the CSSR, linked by close ties of multilateral cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and by fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. The ministers also discussed a number of international problems relating to the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Receives Poland's Wojtaszek

LD222118Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2034 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York--Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received the foreign minister of the Polish Peoples Republic, Emil Wojtaszek.

During the talks, which passed off in a warm and comradely atmosphere, an exchange of views on a number of international problems, including those relating to the work of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, was held.

Meets GDR's Fischer

LD241435Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A meeting between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister, took place in New York. A number of topical international problems were discussed, among them those which are on the agenda of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. It was stressed that the USSR and GDR are determined to support a deepening of the relaxation of international tension and the realization of effective measures regarding the arms race and disarmament. The ministers also expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the two states. In this connection the role of the meeting between the General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, was especially stressed. During these meetings the fundamental directions of the two parties and states and their interaction in the international arena are determined.

DPRK Observer Attends Luncheon

LD232150Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today gave a luncheon for heads of delegations and the permanent representatives in New York of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Laos and Ethiopia. Taking part in the meeting was the DPRK acting permanent observer at the United Nations. A discussion was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere on several current international problems, including those relating to the current 33d session of the UN General Assembly, and also a number of matters connected with cooperation during the work of the session among the countries whose representatives were at the luncheon.

UN APARTHEID COMMITTEE APPROVES S. AFRICAN OIL BAN

LD221215Y Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 22, TASS--The U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid has approved a report containing a recommendation for the Security Council to impose without delay an embargo on deliveries of oil and oil products to South Africa. It is said in the document that this decision of the Security Council is binding on all U.N. member states. The recommendation was tabled under the U.N. action programme against apartheid, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1976. This recommendation was prompted by the desire of the international community to make the South African racists abandon their disgraceful policy of apartheid, which reduces the natives to the position of a "lower race".

It is said in the report that despite repeated pleas by the United Nations for discontinuing any cooperation with the racists, the Western powers, especially the USA, Britain and France, continue giving South Africa every support, specifically supplying it with oil. This only encourages the racists to continue oppressing the black South Africans and to treat them as slaves. The special committee stresses that the embargo should cover oil deliveries to South Africa not only by states but also by private corporations. This is because the Western monopolies are trying to absolve themselves of the responsibility for the violation of the U.N. sanctions by monopolies.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN EXPRESS DESIRE FOR TRADE COOPERATION

LD2315ØY Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0846 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] New York, 23 September--Representatives of U.S. business circles have been showing interest in developing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. This is borne out by statements made by business people and published in the latest issue of the JOURNAL OF THE US-USSR ECONOMIC COUNCIL. Americans are not only advocating mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States, but also point out that it would correspond to the interest of normalization of Soviet-American relations and consolidation of the process of detente.

The president of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, Forrestal, noted that normalization of business links between the USSR and the United States is in the interests of developing Soviet-American relations.

The American business world, stressed the American cochairman of the council, William Verity, has called for "active efforts for the realization of opportunities available in Soviet-American business cooperation and work to be done in this direction for the elimination of obstacles still blocking this path." Although prospects for improving trade links between the USSR and the United States leave something to be desired, in his opinion a considerable section of representatives of the administration and leaders of Congress "want the normalization of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union."

DELEGATION OF U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS VISITS USSR

LD2411142Y Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 24, TASS--"To a person, the members of our delegation came away from our visit with a full understanding that the Soviet people desire above all else peace and friendship with the American people. We hope this beginning of direct and personal communication between Soviet and American prosecutors will contribute to the development of guarantees for permanent peace and friendship between our peoples and hope to contribute to a resolution of those issues upon which we are divided," District Attorney Joseph Freitas Jr. from San Francisco said to a TASS correspondent on behalf of the delegation of the National District Attorneys Association of the U.S.A. that is concluding its visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation had a frank and candid meeting with the USSR Prosecutor General Roman Rudenko and was also received by the deputy ministers of justice and interior and their staffs, during which informative discussions took place regarding the Soviet system of criminal justice. The delegation, representing some seven thousand district attorneys in the United States, also visited Leningrad, Samarkand, Odessa and other Soviet cities, where it had meetings with the procurators of those areas.

"We are most pleased with the warmth and gracious hospitality with which we were received by each of the procurators of these areas," Joseph Freitas Jr. went on. "In addition we had cordial visits with members of all levels of the Soviet judiciary. Our delegation, the first official delegation of American prosecutors, was impressed by the vitality, achievements and development of the Soviet society, this was especially evident to those members of the delegation who had previously visited the Soviet Union. The increase in the quantity and quality of consumer goods such as automobiles, food, clothing and housing were clearly noticeable to those members."

"During our visit we found the prosecutors, their staffs and the persons associated with institutions related to their duties to be highly professional and dedicated to the Soviet system of socialist legality" he said further. "We were most gratified by what we hope is the beginning of a fruitful and continuing dialogue between us. It is our expectation that when the Soviet procurators visit the United States as our guests next year they will learn and raise questions about our system of justice as we have to theirs. It is through such learning and communication that we can improve our respective systems of law and work towards the resolution of unresloved prcbelems. Such a dialogue will assist the peoples of our countries to understand and appreciate the different attit des that mark our respective systems of justice".

At the same time Joseph Freitas contended that members of the delegation were not clear on some problems, in particular those concerning emigration from the USSR. These matters, as is known, are entirely within the competence of Soviet authorities and are regulated by existing Soviet legislation.

NEWSMEN HAVE CONTINGENCIES FOR 'HASTY RETREAT' FROM USSR

LD221357Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 78 p 9 LD

[B. Svetov article: "Skipping After a Train...."]

[Text] The following scene took place at a Moscow station. A passenger weighed down with suitcases, briefcases and other luggage, who had been standing at the exit onto the platform, suddenly rushed forward as the train began to move and, displaying unusual gifts as a sprinter, jumper onto the last car.

This scene is an imaginary one. But the reportage in the British magazine THE LISTENER, published under the title "Moscow Mirrow", is not imaginary. It transpires that in Moscow...training sessions are being held for several U.S. journalists. Here is what the author, Kevin Ruane, writes:

"On leaving my Moscow apartment for the inner courtyard, I saw a U.S. correspondent and his wife thrusting suitcases into a car in a busineslike and efficeint manner. I naturally asked: 'Are you rushing off on vacation?" 'No', was the reply. 'We are simply training in case we have to make a run for it this year. When I remarked that it was absurd for the correspondent of an eminent newspaper to play such a game in one of the biggest capitals in the world, they both began to laugh...."

Respectable U.S. journalists are conducting an "operation" under the codename "Hasty Retreat." The reason? It is not hard to guess if you read between the lines of Ruane's discourse about a "hard summer" for correspondents. The noisy campaigns about the "suppression of dissidents" and "the infringement of the rights of correspondents" in the USSR mounted by U.S. propaganda have ended ignominiously. And the Western press is demanding new "sensational materials." Will reports, let us say, about foreign journalists being "forced to flee" the USSR become such a sensation? A highly naive plan, and the experienced "eminent correspondent" had every reason to laugh.

Incidentally, I remember the famous statement by the hero of the movie "Feast of Saint Jorgen": "In our profession, the main thing is to disappear promptly" (the hero's speciality, in modern diplomatic language, was to mislead broad circles of the population). Isn't someone preparing for an "honorable retreat?"

One way or another, we shall not be surprised if at some time we read a "report" about how a correspondent had to rush along the runway of an airfield in an attempt to catch a departing aircraft.

Absurd games indeed.

ADMINISTRATION NOT INTERESTED IN NICARAGUANS' RIGHTS

LD2402427 Moscow International Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] George Bernard Shaw once said that what mattered was not the last work but the first act. I'd like to look at the events in Nicaragua from this angle.

When it comes to words, no computer could estimate how many have been said in the United States in the past 2 years about human rights. The news media and officials have deluged the public with words, all meant to show that the United States is a model in the matter of human rights, while the Soviet Union and other socialist countries stand in utter disgrace. There are many ways of understanding human rights. I prefer the way the founding fathers of the American republic understood them, and they expressed it in the Declaration of Independence: Every person, they declared, had an indefeasible right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

If we assume this is applied to persons of every nation, not only the Americans--and certainly this is a correct assumption--we find that some one in Nicaragua is trying to deprive the people of their indefeasible right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This some one is the tyrant dictator, General Somoza.

But who does not know that General Somoza has for many years been a favourite of Washington? His dictatorship has been propped by political, economic and military aid from the United States. The revolt against the tyranny shows that all these years the United States has supported a man rejected by his own people, a dictator whole politics have been a glaring example of the violation of human rights.

This is the first conclusion we must draw from the events in Nicaragua. Another conclusion has to do directly with the events. As soon as it became clear General Somoza was having his troops murder civilians in cold blood and destroy whole towns just to keep himself in power, Washington lost all its enthusaism for human rights and made no move to protect them in long-suffering Nicaragua. In the confrontation between people and dictator, the United States has sided with the dictator. When American newsmen asked the State Department one week ago whether the administration was considering the possibility of withdrawing economic aid from the Somoza government in view of the events, the answer was "no."

Compare this with what happened when a court in the Soviet Union convicted a Soviet citizen found to have been supplying classified information to agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Immediately, Washington banned a trade deal with the Soviet Union, claiming the USSR had violated human rights. This strange interpretation of where human rights need protecting is not confined to the administration or to men like Senators Henry Jackson and Barry Goldwater, who could be expected to say nothing about the savagery of General Somoza's National Guard. There are Americans who eagerly sign petitions when it's a matter of protesting sentences passed on a handful of people who have broken Soviet laws but who find nothing to say about the total absence of human rights in Nicaragua.

Editorial writers in the American news media also show a lack of interest in human rights when the topic is Nicaragua. Why is this? Why do they show less concern for the hundreds of Nicaraguans who have been killed only because they want life and liberty than for the violators of Soviet laws whose guilt has been proved and whose lives are not in danger. Why the double standard?

Obviously, this is not real concern for human rights but simply an attempt to make political capital. If we judge not by words but by actions, Washington's response to the events in Nicaragua have again shown what is behind all the ballyhoo about human rights.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES IN PACIFIC INCLUDE JAPANESE

LD241818Y Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: U.S. naval exercises began today in the north-west Pacific. They involve 42 ships of the Seventh American Fleet, including the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway, cruisers, destroyers and landing craft, 200 naval planes as well as big formations of Marines stationed in Okinawa and at other American bases in Japan. Troops numbering 15,000 men are taking part. The local press says that submarines of the Japanese Navy will also participate in the exercises.

In the course of 12 days, they will exercise in operations to gain sea supremacy, in repelling enemy attacks on sea communication lines and in landing troops in case of "emergency" in the Korean Peninsual and other regions in this part of the world.

This new show of force testifies to the Pentagon's intention to go ahead with its aggressive policy in Asia and to tie its ally in the security treaty still closer to this policy. The participation of Japanese naval forces in these exercises on the Pentagon's demand, the newspaper YOMIURI writes, means one more step toward drawing Japan into American strategy in the Pacific. It is not fortuitous that the area of the exercises is around the Japanese Archipelago and that American troops from the bases in Japan are assigned the leading part, the newspaper says. In other words, Japanese territory remains the main place d'armes in the Pentagon's military-strategic plans in the region.

The newspapers call attention also to the fact that these exercises of the Seventh American Fleet are to be followed by Japanese naval exercises, the biggest ones in post-war history. They are to involve reportedly over 30,000 servicemen of the Self-Defence Force, over 300 ships and planes. The Japanese military willingly responds to Washington's demands for building up its military might and increasing Japan's role in the Japanese-American military alliance.

Such a policy by the ruling circles of the USA and Japan runs counter to the process of relaxation of international tension.

AMERICANS DISAPPROVE OF WASHINGTON'S DOMESTIC POLICIES

LD221321Y Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 22, TASS--An overwelming majority of Americans disapprove of Washington's home policy. A public opinion poll, held jointly by the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the National Broadcasting Corporation, shows that only 19 percent of the population commented approvingly on White House's attempts to deal with the country's economic problems. The number of supporters of Washington's energy policy has also diminished. It is now approved by only 22 percent of the population.

HEGEMONISM PROMPTS 'VIGILANCE' TOWARD IRC 'MANEUVERS'

LD220827Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Nikolay Pastukhov article: "Hegemonism--Peking's Course"]

[Text] The word "hegemonism" has become an integral part of all the Peking leaders' foreign policy statements. They flaunt it during foreign trips, even those taking place at the highest level, try to include it in the texts of treaties, as they did, for instance, with the Japanese-Chinese treaty, and fill all their abundant propaganda with it. Peking invests this word with a well-defined anti-Soviet meaning, which is applauded by those political forces in the modern world which oppose detente and support the arms race.

But if the word "hegemonism" is translated from Chinese into any other language with a Maoist dictionary, it means nothing other than Peking's great-power chauvinist course which we are all witnessing today, particularly in China's relations with its neighbors. As early as 1958, speaking at a conference of the CCP Central Committee Military Council, Mao Tse-tung declared: "In a few years we will without fail build a major empire and will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." Seven years later his lips uttered yet another very eloquent dictum: "We must secure Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore." So the Maoist dictionary quite clearly defines Peking's use of the word "hegemonism."

The question then arises: Why have the Chinese leaders chosen this time to move from dictums to their active implementation? The point is that the moment has come when detente, for which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have fought and are still fighting so persistently and consistently, can be transformed into a universal and irreversible process. And this was not to the liking of the military-industrial complexes of the West, the Atlanticist militarists, dictatorial regimes, the racists of southern Africa and Israeli extremists. Peking's great-power chauvinists did not hesitate to join this campaign. The "Chinese card" was adopted with satisfaction by the enemies of peace, detente and equal international cooperation.

It is evident that those taking part in the campaign lack homogeneity, and their interests are relatively diverse. The forces of imperialism have no intention of giving up their positions to Peking in this or that geographical location and still less of sharing power and influence with it; they only want to use it in the struggle against detente, world socialism and the international worker's and national liberation movements. The Peking leadership's aim, according to the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, is to "exacerbate American-Soviet relations." In troubled waters it is easier for them, they assume, to penetrate NATO's arsenals and then to move on to another, more bellicose dialog with their partners. An accurate assessment of these actions was given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the recent celebrations in Minsk. He said: "Attempts have recently been made in the United States, at a high level and in a relatively cynical form, to play the 'Chinese card' against the USSR. This is a short-sighted and dangerous policy which its authors will regret bitterly."

Events in Asia provide convincing evidence of what the Peking leaders' policy of great-power chauvinism is becoming. In India they well remember the Chinese Army's march over the Himalayas; Burma is still experiencing tension from antigovernment groups operating on its territory that are actively supported by Peking, and a disturbing atmosphere is being created by the Hoachiao (affluent local citizens of Chinese extraction who play the role of Peking's "fifth column") in Indonesia, Thailand and other Asian countries.

Thus, for instance, the press has reported that in connection with the forthcoming visit to Thailand by PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the Peking Embassy held an "instructional meeting" in Bangkok with the local Hoachiao and called on them to cooperate actively with Peking's hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia. Peking has turned Cambodia into a military police vassal which carries out armed provocations against the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam. Again using the Hoachiao, the Peking leadership is actively implementing a provocative policy with respect to Vietnam, encroaching on its sovereignty, independence and socialist gains. Recently, the Thai mass information media cast light on yet another plot being hatched by the Peking leadership against Democratic Laos. With the help of the Hoachiao and CIA agents, a group of Meo tribesmen from the mountains of Laos has been formed which, according to Peking's designs, is to create by force of arms an "independent Meo state" on the territory of Laos and Vietnam bordering on China.

All these actions by Peking reveal its true aims in Asia. As Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said on 2 September at celebrations devoted to the Vietnamese people's national holiday, "For a long time now Peking has been nurturing expansionist, great-power hegemonist designs with respect to our country and other countries in the region.

The essence of the Peking leadership's policy is being revealed not only in Asia. They interfered in Angola's internal affairs, supplying weapons to imperialist mercenaries; condemned the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan; launched a slanderous campaign against Cuba; and are trying to wreck the nonalinement movement from within. The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA warns that, "At the present time China is ready to sink its teeth into the nonalinement movement, making use of the so-called 'three worlds' theory. If it succeeds in its plans, Chinese leaders will begin to rely on the movement for attacks on the Soviet Union. Peking is assured the full support of the United States in this."

In the broader plane, Peking's hegemonist, great-power chauvinism is evident in its attempts to wreck the process of detente and kindle international conflicts, to use any means to hinder the development of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the United States and between the USSR and Japan and to exacerbate international tension in every way by causing confrontation between states and peoples, in order to warm their hands from the fire. In this atmosphere, Peking wants to gain time to build up its economic and military potential and is threatening to become a powerful, militaristic state which would be able to implement the dictums of Mao Tse-tung cited above.

As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stated when assessing the results of recent meetings in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and leaders of socialist community countries, present conditions indicate that there is an urgent need to strongly oppose any steps which could undermine the process of detente and turn international development back toward the times of the "cold war." In this connection, attention is drawn toward the serious danger represented by Peking's great-power, hegemonistic course supported by reactionary circles in the West.

Broad international public and political circles are discerning more and more clearly the danger presented to the cause of universal peace by the Peking leadership's inflammatory policy. In these circles appeals are being heard with increasing frequency for governments and peoples to display heightened vigilance toward Peking maneuvers and provocations in the international arena.

YAKOVLEV VIEWS PRC 'GREAT-HAN CHAUVINISM'

LD251420Y Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--TASS news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

JEN MIN JIHPAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] and other Chinese propaganda organs now often publish materials in which they actually admit directly or indirectly that the political and economic situation in the autonomous regions of China, specifically in Tibet, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, is an extremely complex and hard one. What is behind these admissions?

China is a multinational country with a population including, apart from Hans (Chinese), about 50 other nationalities numbering at least 50 million in all. While proclaiming in words "the equality of all nations and nationalities", the top rulers of China have been in fact pursuing, in the course of many years, a great-Han policy based on the chauvinistic concept of the "indisputable superiority" of the Hans over all other peoples, including those living in the PRC. The aim of this policy is to suppress and assimilate the national minorities. The peoples and nationalities living in China are mercilessly exploited and oppressed on nationality grounds. The Maoists deny them the right to selfdetermination substituting for it "regional national autonomy" which is aimed at "Sinoization" of the national minorities.

In the course of many years, millions of people have been forcibly resettled to national-minority regions from the cities of central China, while these regions are partitioned and "divided" among the Chinese provinces. According to foreign press reports, over 5 million Hans have already been resettled to Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region and 65-70 million more Chinese are to be moved there, while the number of people belonging to the national minorities is to be sharply reduced in Sinkiang. As a result of numerous recarvings of the boundaries of the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia its area has been cut approximately in half. Vast areas where Mongols live have been added to neighbouring provinces with a predominantly Chinese population. In Inner Mongolia proper, Mongols account for no more than 10 per cent of the population: They have become a national minority. To "Sinoize" Tibet, the boundaries of the Tibetan Autonomous Region were delimited in Peking in such a way that over a half of the Tibetans in the PRC have found themselves living outside these boundaries. In Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, there are more Chinese than Tibetans now.

Great-Han chauvinism reigning in Maoist China also determines Peking's personnel policy. It is indicative that all the key posts in the party and administrative apparatus of national-minority districts are held not by people belonging to the local nationalities but the Hans who were specially sent in by Peking. Hans hold the posts of first and second secretaries of CPC committees, chairmen of revolutionary committees in all the five autonomous regions of China.

The economy of these autonomous regions is practically colonial in character. The Maoists deliberately hold back their economic progress, are careful not to develop there any local industries but build only enterprises which are closely tied to the central districts of China and run by Hans sent in from the central regions.

At the same time, national-minority borderlands are widely used by Peking as places d'armes. The press reports specifically that large areas in Tibet, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia were taken away by the Maoists from the local population and turned into proving grounds for nuclear and other arms. National minorities have been expelled from many border districts, especially from the north of the country, while the "vacated" territories have been turned into some kind of militarized Maoist outposts where army units are stationed or paramilitary Han settlements established.

The colonial policy pursued by the Maoists in the autonomous regions is doing especially great harm to agriculture, particularly animal husbandry. In Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, and Ningsia-Hwei Autonomous region, the Chinese settlers and army units stationed there plough up the pastures of cattle breeders, thus undermining stockbreeding, a traditional occupation of the local population. JENMIN JIHPAO admits that in a number of districts in Sinkiang, over 15 percent of the head of cattle died over the last two years as a result of a fodder shortage. In Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang, 13 percent of arable land has been covered with sand and made unfit for agiculture in a number of districts as a result of destruction of pastures.

Peking's great-power nationalities policy is meeting with growing resistance from the non-Chinese peoples. Trying to suppress this resistance the Maoists intensify their repressions and mass terror. Arrests, public trials and executions have become common things. According to the New York TIMES, there are about 9,000 Tibetans held in prison [word indistinct] for instance, while Maoist punitive units raging in Tibet continue to stage trials and take repressive measures, sometimes massacring the population of whole villages. Mass "purges" among the local population discontented with the Maoist order were made in Inner Mongolia and other regions. The Maoists destroy the culture of national minorities and mock at their national customs.

Peking's nationalities policy, or to be more exact, anti-nationalities policy, is a great-power chauvinistic policy which is hostil to the Chinese people themselves.

PRC USING MILITIA TO WAGE POLITICAL STRUGGLE

OW241250Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Text] According to Peking papers, militia work conferences have continued to be held in all provinces, municipalities and regions. At these conferences militiamen are called on to uphold and carry forward the fine tradition of the Chinese militia.

Now, let us recall what that tradition used to be. During the 8 years of the war of resistance against Japan, as well as the last stage of the war of national liberation against Chiang Kai-shek, the militia helped the Chinese people in heroically fighting their enemies and thus created a glorious tradition of patriotism. During the late 1950's and the early 1960's, the Mao Tse-tung leading clique forgot this fine militia tradition. About the same time, Mao Tse-tung began to utilize the militia as an auxiliary tool for intimidating the working masses and for persecuting all those who acted against his will or disagreed with him. During the notorious great Cultural Revolution, the militia was ordered by higher authorities to suppress the working masses in their struggle to protect their rights to life.

Following in Mao Tse-tung's footsteps, current Peking leaders are calling on the militiamen to carry forward the glorious tradition of the militia. The ranks of the militia are being constantly expanded and strengthened in order to enable them to play the role of opposing the people, the role they once played while Mao Tse-tung was still alive. Their role is to keep watch over the thoughts and activities of the working masses. The activities of the working masses are placed under semimilitary surveillance.

The militia is now being used by the Peking ruling clique as a reliable tool for waging political struggle against hundreds of millions of so-called class enemies, in other words, against those who are under suspicion or who are not tolerated by the present militarist and bureaucratic regime.

DZUR MEETS KOSYGIN, RECEIVES AWARD, LEAVES FOR HOME

Kosygin Meets Dzur

LD221406Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1306 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In the Kremlin today Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR, who is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a Czechoslovak military delegation.

In the course of the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, as well as other topical problems of mutual interest.

It was noted with satisfaction that friendship and joint action [vzaimodeystviye] between the fraternal armies of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have become an important factor in expanding bilateral cooperation and a major contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community in its defense of peace and socialism.

Kuznetsov Presents Award

LD221714Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today Kuznetsov, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of October Revolution to Army General Dzur, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia. This award was made for battle services in the joint struggle during World War II and for the great contribution to strengthening combat cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the postwar period.

Dzur Leaves Moscow

LD232350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak military delegation led by Army General Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, which had been in our country on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, left for home today. A statement published on the completion of the visit stresses that it was an important step in the further development and expansion of military cooperation between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD220937Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 18 September Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian minister of agriculture and the food industry and had a friendly talk with him. Questions of the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the agricultural sphere were discussed.

The talk was attended by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

GENERAL HAIG'S ROLE FOR NATO BASED ON ANTIDETENTE PREMISES

LD2216Z1Y Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 37 Signed to Press 14 Sep 78 p 16 LD

[TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov article: "General Haig's Hallucinations"]

[Text] Haig is here. Haig is there. The speed with which this 54-year-old U.S. general moves from one Western country to another never ceases to amaze certain Western press organs. Only yesterday the general was addressing the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, complaining about the "complacency caused by the improvement of the national climate." Today he is on board the aircraft carrier America which is moored off the coast of Italy, calling for "strengthening of NATO's might." In the morning he was frightening the readers of London's SUNDAY TIMES by alleging the "unrestrained buildup of Moscow's military potential," but by evening an excess of zeal was taking Haig to West Berlin where he would join in inflammatory appeals and anti-Soviet attacks.

Haig's biographers (and such people do exist in NATO!) observe that the general has always been distinguished by his "great energy" but this became especially noticeable after Haig, some 4 years ago, occupied one of the "chief seats" in the NATO hierarchy and became supreme allied commander of NATO forces in Europe. The headquarters in Brussels controls a gigantic military machine whose dangerous and abnormal appendages have spread over vast expanses of Europe from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. These consist of hundreds and hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers including 300,000 Pentagon "brass hats" stationed in Western Europe. They also include almost 3,000 aircraft, 10,000 tanks, and more than 400 warships with which NATO is armed. They consist of 7,000 U.S. tactical nuclear warheads deployed on West European soil, each of which, in terms of its explosive yield, is superior to the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The militarist mechanism created in Western Europe by NATO is enormous; it swallows up billions of dollars, pounds, marks and guilders, its very existence is poisoning the political atmosphere on the continent and is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the peoples of the bloc's member countries. But General Haig considers the existing NATO arsenal to be "inadequate" and he shouts from the rooftops about the need to strengthen the Atlantic bloc in order to oppose the nonexistent "Soviet threat."

And is there anywhere that the vigilant NATO strategists cannot detect this mythical "threat"? Sometimes the NATO headquarters in Brussels fancies it can see armadas of Soviet tanks ready "at any moment to charge suddenly into the center of Europe." Sometimes General Haig makes an announcement for all to hear about the gloomy hallucinations which have gripped him and according to which the notorious "threat" originates not so much from the European plains as from the Bering Sea where Soviet submarines have massed, "ready to launch nuclear missiles against Europe and North America." Sometimes fabrications are started which are just as unfounded as they are provocative--about "Soviet interference" in Africa, about the "buildup of Soviet naval forces" in the Indian Ocean.... The stories may differ but they all have the same objective: to denigrate the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy through lies about the "aggressiveness of Moscow," to fan war psychosis and to scuttle detente. The true aims of this ill-intentioned hullabaloo were reflected extremely accurately by the May NATO Council session in Washington, at which a long-term-15-year-program for accelerating the arms race was adopted under pressure from the United States.

The rightwing Dutch newspaper DE TELEGRAAF wrote 2 years ago that A. Haig, who had replaced another U.S. general, A. Goodpaster in Brussels "had energentically set about establishing strict order in NATO." However, despite all the general's efforts, he has not succeeded in establishing "NATO-style order" on the continent and there is much in contemporary Europe that patently does not suit Haig. He is resolutely opposed to detente, whose favorable influence can be clearly felt in European political life. The transformations which have come about since the overthrow of fascism in Spain and Portugal do not suit him. Haig is "extremely disturbed" by the growing activeness of progressive forces in Italy and France. And the general does not find to his liking the fact that many West European countries that are members of the bloc, ignoring NATO commands, are establishing bilateral ties and contacts with socialist states. The NATO strategists, with Haig among them, would like relations between Western and Eastern Europe to be characterized not by neighborliness and good will but by stiffness and tension; for the tension is the nutrient medium for militarism. "Detente is hypnotizing NATO!" says Haig, laying down the law. But if the foundation of detente laid at Helsinki is successfully destroyed and events are turned back to cold war times and the situation's temperature is successfully raised, how emboldened the NATO military "which is vegetating in ideleness" would become!

Thirty years ago, when the North Atlantic bloc was created, its founders proclaimed that the activity of the bloc would be limited to an 'Atlantic framework," But now are the NATO uniforms which were tailored according to the measurements taken at that time too tight-fitting for the Atlantic strategists? They have global appetites. "NATO must look further than the traditional border of confrontation between East and West," Haig declared in Munich this year. And a few days later, in an interview with NEWSWEEK, he "elaborated on" this concept, declaring that it essential to create some kind of "regional intervention forces" or "fire brigades" which could be sent to any region of the world where, in the opinion of the NATO strategists, "a threat to Western interests might arise."

The world saw with its own eyes what this "global strategy" means in practice recently when a number of NATO powers, above all the United States, made an unprecedentedly impudent incursion into the Zaire Province of Shaba in Africa. The press reports that "operation Shaba" was devised in NATO's Brussels headquarters and none other than General Haig devoted himself to coordinating the actions of the participants in this collective intervention. Haig's name also figures in the Western press when the talks turn to imperialist plans for knocking together military-political groupings in West Africa and in the Red Sea region and for the creation of all kinds of "mini-blocs" and so-called "inter-African formations" with the obvious intention of linking them up to NATO and placing them under the control of the Atlantic military observers. Note that the very idea of "inter-African formation" is not new but merely a variance of the "Guam doctrine" proclaimed by Washington back in 1969, the essence of which was to "wage war against Asians using Asians." In Washington General Haig is considered almost to be one of the "chief experts" on this imperialist "doctrine." After all, back in the early seventies it was precisely Haig--a former student of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, who fought in Vietnam and won the Distinguished Service Cross during this criminal war--who was instructed by Washington to hold talks with South Vietnam's puppet President Thieu to explain to him the White House's plans for "Vietnamizing" the war....

At the present time when detente, despite the embittered opposition of the Pentagon and of NATO, has become an acknowledged, and, moreover, dominating factor of European political life, it is increasingly difficult for the NATO strategists to ally themselves with states who would be prepared without circumspection to support their unrestrained militarist ambitions. They have discovered such an "ally" far beyond the confines of Europe--in Peking. It is well known that the Peking rulers who proclaim the Soviet Union to be the "No 1 enemy" and who have based their foreign policy on the cannibalistic concept of "every generation must have its war," are fiercely attacking the very idea of detente, extoling NATO, and trying to push the world toward an unrestrained arms race. Peking's aggressive hegemonist foreign policy line could not impress the NATO "top brass" more, including General Haig, who, incidentally, is considered to be an "expert" in Peking affairs too, because back in 1972 he visited Peking as head of a special group of White House representatives making preparations for President R. Nixon's visit. Haid has made extremely unambiguous pronouncements about the Maoists and their policy. "We understand the benefits which the present situation in China is yielding for the West," the general declared when speaking in Rome this February. And in an interview for the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA he was even more straightforward: "It's by no means illogical to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic alliance." That is perfectly true!

The statement of the NATO supreme commander concerning the "escalation of the rapprochement" between Peking and NATO become especially clear if these utterances are examined against the background of those "global tasks" that the NATO leadership is setting for the Atlantic bloc. In 1976 Haig declared that NATO is something more than simply a "military shield," it is a "guarantee for the entire capitalist system." "A particular country's NATO membership is a reliable guarantee against revolutionary processes whereever they may arise, he asserted 2 years later. And so, the protection of imperialist foundations, the suppression of revolutionary and national liberation movements, and the undermining of detente make up, if I may be permitted to use this word, the "program" which the NATO ringleaders are pursuing and which they are counting on pursuing in the future, by operating on a parallel course--and frequently on a coordinated course--with the Peking militarists!

The Atlantic general is particularly busy at this time. In attempting to wreck detente at all costs and to worsen the political climate both within and beyond Europe, the Pentagon and NATO strategists have decided to hold more than 30 clamorous militarist games in Western Europe this fall. Among these are maneuvers in northern Europe where the Atlantic military intends to simulate, for patently provocative purposes, an "attack by the Russians" against the Shetland Islands which belong to Britain, the "Reforger" maneuvers during which 14,000 mechanized infantrymen will be ferried from the United States by means of an "airlift" and the "Autumn Forge-78" exercises which provide for "joint action" by the NATO military with the national armies and navies of the bloc's member countries. In all, according to press data, more than 200,000 officers and men will be taking a direct part in this show of Atlantic military "muscle." And Haig, precisely Haig, that Pentagon-NATO "hawk" who, according to the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY, even in Washington "many consider as a sinister figure," is the main director and producer of this overtly militaristic spectacle! Accompanied by a retinue of adjutants and correspondents, the general is flitting from one Western capital to another, while his gloomy hallucinations on the theme of the "Russians are coming" do not leave him even for an hour. While from Brussels, then from London, and then from Rome, the already familiar Atlantic propaganda howlings can be heard: "Strengthen NATO's might.... the danger is at hand....Moscow's cunning...."

An old, crackly, played-out NATO phonograph record: But to the accompaniment of [illegible]ed fabrications about the "Soviet threat" the Pentagon and NATO are taking more and more fresh steps aimed at destabilizing the situation within and beyond Europe and at wrecking detente. And this cannot fail to cause alarm among the international public.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON UK REACTION TO BINGHAM REPORT

Callaghan To Meet With Kaunda

LD221734Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, September 22, TASS--Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan left today for Africa to meet Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. Commentators of local newspapers connect this trip with the recent publishing of the Bingham report. The report says that over many years the British Petroleum Corporation and the Anglo-Dutch Shell supplied oil to the Rhodesian racists, bypassing the international embargo and with Whitehall's connivance.

The hypocritical stand of official London condemning the Rhodesian regime in words, while actually backing it caused indignation all over the world, particularly in Africa. The DAILY EXPRESS writes that Britain now tries to prevent the spread of the diplomatic oilslick before it engulfs the reputation of Britain in Africa.

Another, no less important reason for Callaghan's trip, as the British press writes, is an attempt at preventing independent African countries from taking retaliatory measures against British companies operating in the African Continent. THE TIMES writes that Britain's prime minister seeks to convince Zambia's president to keep from hostile actions against British economic interests in Africa.

Statements in the newspapers show that Whitehall exerts every effort to hush up the scandal in the British Isles, too, so that the question of the violation of sanctions against Rhodesia should not be in the centre of attention of Parliament which will shortly reassemble. It is characteristic that the latest Cabinet meeting has not made any decisions to investigate criminal machinations of oil companies.

Oil Scandal Hushed Up

LD231844Y Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, September 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Mostovets reports:

Having issued under the pressure of the public the Bingham report which contains the data about violation by the British Petroleum and Shell companies of sanctions against trade with Rhodesia, the British authorities try to hush up this political scandal. It is characteristic that not one of persons responsible for deliveries of oil to the racist Smith regime, or persons who knew about them for a long time came up so far with any concrete explanations to this effect. And it is obvious that not all facts of illegal cooperation with Rhodesia were mentioned in the Bingham report. But the authorities are doing everything possible to put off the investigation of the machinations of the British monopolies, to prevent this question from being in the center of attention of Parliament that will shortly reassemble.

Such a tactic of official London causes indignation of the British public. Labourite MP Eric Heffer demanded that all the documents related to the illegal deliveries of oil to Rhodesia be made public and those guilty of violations of the economic sanctions be punished. He also declared for resignation of those members of the Cabinet who were aware of the violation of sanctions against the Salisbury regime and concealed this. The MP said that assertions that the government knew nothing about machinations of British monopolies are implausible.

Eric Heffer is supported by many Labourites. The British press stressed that the "oil scandal" will inevitably be discussed at the coming conference of the Labour Party.

USTINOV TALKS WITH FINNISH FORCES CHIEF, SIGNS ACCORD

LD221213Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 19 September Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of Finland's Defense Forces, who has come to vacation in the Soviet Union, was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

A warm, friendly talk took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Gen L. Sutela during which questions of further development of relations and contacts between the USSR Armed Forces and the Finnish Defense Forces were discussed.

On the same day a plan toward developing relations between the USSR Armed Forces and the Finnish Defense Forces in 1978 through 1979 was signed. It provides for exchanges of visits by military leaders and ships, air force, air force subunits, delegations from military training establishments and other corresponding measures. The plan was signed on the Soviet side by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and on the Finnish side by Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces.

Attending the signing was Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Aviation Marshal A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister; Col S.F. Akhromeyev, deputy chief of General Staff; and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate.

Also present were Lt Gen (M. Khaaksalo), commander of the Military Province [Guberniya] of Finland, (Kh. Talvitiye), full [polnomochnnyy] minister and adviser, and (K. Markkula), military, air and naval attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

VOSS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BELGIUM

LD221517Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, which visited Belgium at the invitation of the Belgian Socialist Party, returned to Moscow 19 September.

TASS ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID, VANCE VISIT, SYRIAN MEETING

22 Sep Roundup

LD2216307 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

["Arab Peoples Reject the Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 22, TASS--The third conference of heads of state of Arab countries, members of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to the Israeli aggression, is under way in Damascus. The leaders of Algeria, Syria, Libya, the Democratic Yemen, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization, as Syria's foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, said, determine the role of their countries in rendering the military, political, economic and propagands opposition to the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction that seek to split Arab peoples and subjugate countries of the Middle East to the interests of U.S. imperialism and neo-colonialism. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed that Arab peoples will do everything possible to remedy the present situation and to overcome a difficult situation in which Arabs landed as a result of As-Sadat's actions, of his capitulation to imperialism and his moral fall.

The Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, the Damascus ATH-THAWRAH writes today, must frustrate the new imperialist plot and expose the real aims of the tripartite meeting in Camp David, its danger for the future of Arab peoples. In order to ensure that the countries of the front can achieve this aim successfully, it is necessary to rally unity of their ranks, to ensure coordinated actions with our friends in the international arena, particularly with countries of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union, the newspaper writes.

Reports coming from other countries of the Arab east, show that the governments and public of Arab countries declare against the deal at Camp David. Iraq's foreign minister, Sa'dun Hammadi, invited ambassadors of Arab countries accredited in Baghdad and told them than Iraq rejects the results of the meeting at Camp David, the news agency INA reports. The agreements reached there, the minister said, constitute a danger for Arab peoples and hamper solution of their main problem, the Palestine problem.

The Tunisian Government assesses the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal achieved in Camp David under the auspices of the United States as contradicting Tunisia's stand on solution of the Palestine problem and settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The government statement says that the agreements reached in Camp David cannot solve the basic problem--cannot ensure the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

The statement emphasises the need of settling the Middle East crisis in its entirety. The Tunisian Government holds, the statement says, that the outcome of the meeting at Camp David does not guarantee restoration of peace and stability in the area. The statement urges all Arab countries to give priority to the Palestine problem and to avoid everything that might undermine their unity.

The statement sets out Tunisia's stand on the question of solving the Middle East crisis:

Observance of international law in accordance with the United Nations resolution of 1947, which envisages creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Respect for provisions rejecting occupation of lands of others by force unanimous observance of decisions of the Rabat Conference of Heads of State and Government of Arab Countries recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates said that the documents signed in Camp David do not envisage a just and final settlement of the Middle East problem since they do not contain the clear commitment of Israel to withdraw completely its troops from all occupied lands. The documents do not mention either the need to restore lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people and they fully ignore the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Official representative of the Lebanese Government said in Beirut: "The Lebanese Council of Ministers expressed concern over a possible negative effects of the outcome of the Camp David meeting on the situation in Lebanon. Great concern of the Lebanese Government is caused by the fact that the participants in the meeting ignored the Palestine problem."

Official Washington continues exerting pressure on some Arab countries to make them approve the separate agreements reached in Camp David. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance concluded a visit to Amman. After the talks between Cyrus Vance and King Husayn of Jordan, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim made a statement on behalf of the King which says that Jordan "is not a participant in the conference in Camp David." "Any agreement that Jordan might support must be based on the principles of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied lands, including Arab Jerusalem, and on the principle of self-determination of the Palestinians."

The New York TIMES correspondent reports from Amman that Cyrus Vance flew to Saudi Arabia having failed to get the support of Jordan. The prolonged talks between the Jordanian and U.S. delegations, as well as private conversations between Cyrus Vance and King Husayn were not enough to convince Jordan to join the peace talks at this stage, the correspondent writes. The Parisian L'HUMANITE points out that in Jordan Cyrus Vance "met with a polite but firm refusal. His explanations could not change the stand of King Husayn."

As to the talks of the U.S. secretary of state in Riyadh, the American official statement says that the conversation between Cyrus Vance and Saudi Arabian leaders that lasted for over three hours showed that Riyadh is interested in continuing the talks to achieve mutual understanding on the results of the summit meeting at Camp David. The UPI notes, however, that Saudi Arabia is deeply disappointed with the agreements reached in Camp David. Cyrus Vance has little chances to convince King Khalid to approve these agreements.

Reports of U.S. newspapers point to Washington's irritation over the fact the fact that the talks of President Carter with Sudan's president, Ja'far Numayri, now staying in the United States, have not resulted in Sudan's public support for the separate deal on the Middle East.

Abandoned by the most loyal allies of the United States in the Middle East, President Carter will have to deal only with Egypt, which is isolated completely from the Arab camp, the Parisian LE MATIN sums up.

In the meantime, the Israeli prime minister is assuming a tougher stand on the question of interpretation of the Camp David agreements. "If anyone, including a representative of the U.S. Department of State, says that our troops will remain in Judaea and Samaria (this is how Israeli expansionists describe the Western Bank of the Jordan River--ed) and in the Gaza Strip for five years, I proclaim that they will stay there even after the term of five years expires," he declared categorically in New York.

Such pronouncements caused perplexity in Washington which assured Arabs that the Israeli troops will be withdrawn from those areas after a five-year period of "transition". Begin also declared that he will lift the moratorium from construction of new militarised settlements in occupied lands in three months' time, while the White House asserted that the moratorium will last for at least five years. Washington's diplomatic wrangle with Tel Aviv has already resulted in putting off the publishing of the documents on these questions which were exchanged confidentially between the participants in the deal at Camp David.

23 Sep Roundup

LD232308Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 23, TASS--The meeting of heads of state of Arab countries, members of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to Israeli aggression, is completing its deliberations in Syria's capital, Damascus. The meeting participants--Syria's president, Hafiz al-Asad; Algeria's president, Houari Boumediene; General Secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; President of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and President of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat--in their speeches resolutely condemned the behind-the-scenes deal worked out between Israel and Egypt with the active participation of Washington. They pointed out that as a result of the separate collusion reached behind the Arabs' back and contrary to their will, the situation in the Middle East has become even more explosive.

During the break between the sessions, the heads of the Arab states met yesterday with the participants of the mass protest march against the Camp David collusion. The rally held became a manifestation of solidarity of Arab public in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The memorandum addressed to the rally's participants by the national patriotic forces of Lebanon stresses that the treacherous accords concluded by As-Sadat at Camp David ignore the national interests of the Egyptian people, trample under foot the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine for an independent state, perpetuate the Israeli occupation and constitute a first step in creating a military and political alliance between Egypt and Israel under the U.S. patronage. Such an alliance, the memorandum continues, is directed against the national-liberation movements of the Arab and African peoples, against the progressive and peace forces of the world.

Speaking in Beirut, Lebanon's president, I. Sarkis, said that Lebanon categorically rejects any solutions which do not ensure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The National-Progressive (left-wing) Party of Egypt has issued a statement warning that the Camp David accords will not bring peace to Egypt or to the whole of the Middle East region. Peace, the statement stresses, will not be established while the problem of Palestine remains unresolved and while Israel continues its occupation of the Arab lands. Egypt's withdrawal from the confrontation with Israel will only give Tel Aviv the opportunity to continue its aggression against the fraternal Arab nations, without sparing Egypt proper.

The Iraqi Communist Party has described the separate deal at Camp David as a new collusion between American imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction aimed against national-liberation movements in Arab and other countries, as (?an) open betrayal by the Egyptian leadership of the cause of Arab nation and of the Egyptian people.

The statement published by the Iraqi Communist Party in newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B calls on all the revolutionary and progressive forces in Arab countries to counter the implementation of this collusion and to consolidate the relations with "our natural allies--the forces of progress and socialism of the world, with the Soviet Union, our true and sincere friend."

A statement issued by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel stressed that the documents signed at Camp David heighten the danger of a resumption of war in the Middle East. The basic problem involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian problem, has remained unresolved, the Politbureau statement says. Any plan envisaging cooperation with the aggressor is doomed to failure. Any international agreement rejecting the fundamental rights of the peoples can never be (?stable). The experience shows that no separate deal has ever brought peace. On the contrary, the statement continues, there is a serious danger that, behind the screen of the agreements at Camp David, Begin's government is preparing a new intervention in Lebanon and an aggression against Syria.

The general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and President of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, during the work of the conference, paid a short visit to Jordan yesterday. King Husayn of Jordan told newsmen that his negotiations with M. al-Qadhdhafi and Yasir 'Arafat were "highly constructive" and important in this critical period. The official spokesman for the Jordanian Government specified that Husayn will leave the door open for further contacts at the level of Arab countries or internationaly to try to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the meantime, the United States of America is persisting in its attempts to get Jordan's and Saudi Arabia's support for the Camp David deal. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has completed his negotiations in Amman and Riyadh. And although, according to today's Washington POST, he has failed to obtain assurances that his explanations to the leaders of these countries had changed their original opposition to the Camp David accords, Cyrus Vance hopes that Husayn will decide to side with the Camp David agreements by the time the king visits the United States next month.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1700 GMT on 23 September reports on Vance's visit to Jordan, noting: "The U.S. administration does not let any opportunity pass without exerting pressure on Jordan and Syria in an attempt to force them to support Cairo's capitulation. In that context we find Washington resorting to the old colonialist policy of temptation and intimidation. News agencies report that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance threatened to deprive Jordan of economic and military aid during his talks with King Husayn if the king refrained from supporting the Camp David resolutions. Realizing the failure of the methods of temptation and intimidation, Washington has resorted to another method--namely, the method of presenting donations [hibat]. The U.S. Congress has approved the foreign economic aid bill, appropriating $90 million for Jordan and Syria. In other words, the United States intends to tempt both countries with funds. But it is unlikely that such a method will be successful; the leaders of Syria and Jordan have often declared that the Arabs' national interest is not a commodity that can be bought and sold."]

24 Sep Roundup

ID241945Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, September 24, TASS--The member-countries of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation have decided to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt. This was announced at the summit conference of Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, held in Damascus. After discussing measures to eliminate the consequences of the Camp David conspiracy against the Arab peoples, the conferees declared their decision to subject Egypt to an economic boycott and said that they would seek the transfer of the headquarters of the League of Arab States from Cairo.

The heads of Arab states and the PLO leadership stressed their readiness to support the struggle of the Egyptian people, as represented by the national and progressive forces, in their opposition to the Egyptian president's conspiracy against the common Arab cause.

The conferees instructed Syrian President H. al-Asad to visit other Arab countries to explain the decisions of the member-countries of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and to secure maximum political and material support for these decisions as well as to discuss the possibility of calling a summit conference of the Arab countries with the exception of the Egyptian regime.

On behalf of the front's member-countries H. al-Asad was instructed to contact the Soviet Union for the purpose of discussing opportunities for expanding and strengthening relations between the USSR and the front's member-countries.

To explain the front's position it was decided to send a collective memorandum to a number of international organisations, including the Group of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organisation of African Unity, to urge the U.N. committee on the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to hold a special meeting to discuss the Camp David documents which do harm to the cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

The participants of the Damascus conference decided to establish a National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation which will become "a base and weapon of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism". The front is open to all Arab countries. Its aim is to strengthen and develop friendly relations with fraternal states, the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union in the first place.

Observers say that the decisions of the Damascus summit conference were taken on the eve of a visit to the Syrian capital by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, whose mission is to make an attempt to persuade certain Arab states, specifically Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, to support the results of the Camp David meeting.

C. Vance's talks in Amman and Riyadh have reportedly ended in failure. As is reported by the official information agency of Saudi Arabia, the U.S. secretary of state was told in Riyadh that peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through an all-embracing settlement, worked out by all sides involved in the conflict and that it was necessary to bring about Israels' total withdrawal from Arab Jerusalem, restoration of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and recognition of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to self-determination.

[Moscow International Service in English at 2100 GMT on 24 September reports that "State Secretary Vance has ended his tour of the Middle East after failing to secure support for the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal made at Camp David.

["Jordan and Saudi Arabia told him that there can be no peace in the region unless Israeli troops are pulled out from all occupied territory, the rights of the Palestinian people are recognized and Israel withdraws from the Arab sector of Jerusalem. Syrian leaders are reported to have told Vance that an overall settlement in the Middle East is only possible within the framework of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO."]

King Husayn of Jordan, speaking at a press conference in Amman upon the conclusion of C. Vance's visit to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, stressed that he was very surprised and shocked by the Camp David documents and by the fact that he saw in them a reference to Jordan. He said that neither the United States nor Egypt consulted him on this question.

The wave of condemnation and criticism aroused in the Arab world and beyond it by the Camp David separate collusion, has evidently caused some confusion and irritation in the White House, whose official spokesmen are trying to picture the results of the tripartite meeting as a "great success" for American diplomacy. Speaking during his tour of Pennsylvania, President Carter made rude outbursts against the Palestine Liberation Organisation which was recognized by the UNO, the heads of Arab states and other countries as the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. He gave to understand that the United States would be glad if this organisation had disappeared".

PRAVDA ALLEGES BIASED EGYPTIAN REPORTING OF CAMP DAVID

LD2215157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Untitled dispatch by correspondent A. Vasilyev under general heading: "The Near East Knot"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 September--Local news organs are trying to present the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement at Camp David as a "comprehensive settlement." The newspaper headlines are incorporating reports which in no way accords with the contents of the documents signed at Camp David.

Information about the resignation of Egyptian Foreign Minister M. Kamil, who gave up his post in protest against the separate deal, is printed in small type on the inside pages of the newspapers. The wave of protest against the Israeli-Egyptian agreement which has developed in other Arab countries is being hushed up.

TIMOSHKIN CITES BREZHNEV BAKU REMARKS ON MIDDLE EAST

LD2321347 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Speaking in Baku, Brezhnev discussed current international issues. He said: The Soviet Union believes that a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East is one of the most important tasks of its peaceful foreign policy. In this explosive region, the rights of the Arab states--victims of an Israeli aggression inspired and supported by American imperialism--have for many years been violated in a harsh and very impudent manner.

In his speech, Leonid Brezhnev paid special attention to the Middle East, where the situation is still complicated and dangerous. Leonid Brezhnev said that the reason underlying this situation is the stubborn refusal of Israel and the forces on which it relies to take into account the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples--a situation which Israel is striving to maintain by arms or by diplomacy, but in any event from a position of strength.

Brezhnev discussed the methods and ways employed by the Israeli aggressor, and the forces supporting him, to achieve their objectives at Arab expense. He said: The main hopes for achieving their goals has lately been based on the use of behind-the-scenes separate deals with those who are prepared to bargain over Arab interests. Their intentions are very obvious: to split the Arabs, to set them against each other and to impose on the Arab countries--separately--conditions for a settlement which suits the aggressor.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke about the new anti-Arab deal concluded between Israel and Egypt at Camp David with the active participation of Washington. He noted their endeavors to compel the other participants in the Middle East conflict to submit to the conditions of this deal. But this task, as Leonid Brezhnev said, is not an easy one, for the great majority of the Arabs strongly condemn the separate deal of Camp David and wash their hands of it.

The Soviet president said: It is easy to understand such feelings. Indeed, can the Arab peoples allow the aggressor and his protectors to cut off part of their national territory and steal from 3-million Palestinian people their legitimate rights, especially the right to set up their independent state? Can the Arab and Moslem peoples allow one of their holiest places, namely the Al-Aqsa Mosque, to remain within the aggressor state? Can the Arab peoples allow the aggressor and his imperialist ally, as well as their new ally the Egyptian president, to dispose of their destiny behind their backs? The answer to all these questions must be in the negative.

A problem so important and weighty as a general Middle East settlement cannot be solved by separate, treasonous deals. In his speech in Baku, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the opinion of the Soviet leadership and people by saying: Every attempt to ignore the fundamental prerequisites for a real solution to the Middle East problem to exclude or bypass them, or the lawful participants in a settlement, to sacrifice their interests, or to dictate one's own conditions to them can bring only the illusion of a settlement. No matter how a separate deal is dressed up, it only covers the capitulation of one side and secures the fruits of aggression for the other, Israel; it is capable only of making the situation in the Middle East even more explosive.

USSR, LIBYA SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD2323547 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On 22 September the protocol on the fourth session of the Soviet-Libyan governmental commission for the development of economic, technological and trade cooperation was signed.

After signing the protocol the leader of the Soviet side, Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries made a speech. He said:

[Mordvinov--begin recording, in Russian fading into Arabic translation] Leader of the Libyan side, members of the two delegations: By signing the protocol, the fourth session of the Soviet-Libyan commission has been concluded. During the meetings, which took place in a businesslike friendly atmosphere, we discussed a wide range of questions relating to the implementation of agreements concluded by the Soviet Union and Libya, and the prospects of future cooperation.

I consider that the most important thing in our talks is that we paid great attention to the future of our cooperation. A meeting in the first half of 1979, has been agreed to between Soviet and Libyan experts who will discuss cooperation for further periods. Development of trade relations has also been agreed to, especially in connection with the visit to Libya by a Soviet delegation to discuss Libya's sale of crude oil to the Soviet Union. The program of scientific and technological cooperation up to 1980 has been signed.

All this confirms our two countries' desire to continue cooperation in all areas.

In conclusion, I would like to extend thanks to all my Libyan colleagues for the constructive stand and the great effort each of them exerted in the talks. [end recording]

Then Jum'ah Salim Al-Arbash, leader of the Libyan side to the Soviet-Libyan commission and secretary for electricity in the People's Congress in Libya, made a reply speech:

[Al-Arbash--begin recording] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, leader of the Soviet side to the Libyan Arab-Soviet Commission for Technical, Economic, Trade and Scientific Cooperation, members of the Soviet side: Now, after 5 days of serious, fruitful work, the signing of the protocol of the fourth session of the commission, by God's help, has taken place.

The protocol covers cooperation in the areas of science, economy, trade, culture, agriculture and so on. This emphasizes the firm desire of the two delegations and the sincere intention to establish fruitful cooperation that serves the interests of the two peoples. In a short period of talks and meetings of the technical, scientific and other subcommittees, many problems have been surmounted due to the desire for more cooperation and to expand it toward other fields.

During the forthcoming months, undoubtedly, until the fifth meeting of the commission in the last quarter of 1979 in Tripoli, Tripoli and Moscow will witness many visits by technicians of both sides to discuss many new aspects of cooperation between the two countries. We hope that our fifth meeting in Tripoli will bring about many, many areas of cooperation that will serve both countries in the people's interest.

In conclusion, on behalf of the accompanying delegation and myself we thank the Soviet delegation leader and members for the warm welcome accorded to us during our stay in Moscow. Also I thank them for their understanding in solving many problems that hinder the course of work in both countries. [end recording]

After signing the protocol Jum'ah Salim Al-Arbash, leader of the Libyan side to the governmental bilateral commission, talked about the results of the talks. He said: [Al-Arbash--begin recording] Undoubtedly the results have been great. We have been able to (?achieve a lot) despite the existence of many problems and in view of the many topics the subcommittee dealt with. Our meetings in the commission have been very fruitful. Also the participation of Comrade (Vasislav) to solve many problems had a good, favorable effect in pushing forward the signing of this agreement. [end recording]

SHAH THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONDOLENCES ON TABAS EARTHQUAKE

LD222138Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 22, TASS--Shahan Shah of Iran Mo[illegible]ned Reza Pahlavi has sent a message to Leonid Brezhnev, expressing on behalf of the Iranian people, and on his own behalf, sincere gratutude for the condolences and friendly sympathy over the destructive earthquake in Tabas.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

For the Addis Ababa radio account of the text of the communique issued on the official visit of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from 9 to 16 September, see the East Africa section of the 25 September Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

OAU CONDEMNS 'NEOCOLONIALIST' PRETORIA PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

LD221205Y Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 22, TASS--The Organization of African Unity has resolutely condemned the plans of the Pretoria racialists at imposing on the people of Namibia, which is occupied by the South African Republic, a neocolonialist settlement of the independence problem. Vorster's plan for holding elections to the constitutional assembly under the control of the South African Republic are calculated at preventing the coming to power in Namibia of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), says the statement issued by the Organization of African Unity here. It stresses the necessity of imposing most severe sanctions by the United Nations Organization against the apartheid regime, including a mandatory embargo on oil supplies. The Organization of African Unity has reaffirmed its readiness to give full support for SWAPO, which was recognized by the United Nations Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in its struggle for the country's genuine independence.

SWAPO VICE PRESIDENT VOWS TO STEP UP ARMED STRUGGLE

LD221816Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

["There Will Be No Capitulation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Lusaka, September 22, TASS--In answer to the decision of the South African authorities to speed up creation of a puppet regime in Namibia, the patriots will step up their armed struggle to liquidate the neocolonialist orders in the country. This was stated here by Vice-President of SWAPO Mishaka Mujongo who spoke at a press conference today.

He said SWAPO will never agree to existence of a puppet regime in Nigeria [as received] and will not take part in any "elections" organized by the occupation authorities. We always knew, M. Mujongo said, that the South African authorities never intended to settle the Namibian question in a peaceful way. They realize that in conditions of truly free and democratic elections SWAPO's victory is inevitable.

Participating in the talks with five Western countries, Vorster and his flunkeys tried to mislead the world public and to gain time. They took advantage of the talks for further militarization of Namibia, for building new military bases in its territory, for reinforcement of the armed forces and perfecting the repressive aparatus.

Being the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO reserves the right to turn to friends, above all to socialist countries, for all-round assistance to bring war to the victorious conclusion, M. Mujongo said. There will be no capitulation to forces of fascism, racism and imperialism. SWAPO vice president turned to all patriots of Namibia with a call to strengthen unity in the struggle to achieve genuine independence of the motherland.

ZHEGALOV COMMENTS ON ASEAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

ID221405Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 5

[TASS commentator L. Zhegalov article: "The Search for Ways Toward Cooperation"]

[Text] A session of the Standing Committee of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which is made up of five developing countries in that part of the world--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines--has been held in Djakarta.

The members of this ASEAN working organ examined questions of cooperation with developing countries, including the socialist states of Indochina, and the problems of relations with the leading capitalist states.

Created in 1967 for the purposes of economic and cultural cooperation, ASEAN recently began to acquire prestige among the peace-loving public when, under the influence of positive changes in the world, it began to advocate the establishment of relations, in the spirit of Helsinki, between all states in its region.

The present session took place against the background of the further development of the favorable prospects which have opened up before the peoples of Southeast Asia as a result of the failure of the imperialist aggression in Indochina and the establishment of two peace-loving states--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Evidence of this is provided by the current tour of ASEAN countries by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. During his stay in Thailand, the heads of government of the two countries expressed the desire that Southeast Asia become a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

An important step in strengthening relations between countries in the region was the recent conference of the regional committee on the Mekong, whose participants--representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand--advocated the further strengthening of cooperation and the consolidation of peace and the security of peoples in the region.

ASEAN countries are continuing their efforts to level out the one-sided economic orientation in relation to capitalist states which are trying to maintain this zone as a raw materials tributary of imperialist monopolies. R. Prawiro, Indonesian minister of trade and cooperation, stated the other day that the expansion of business ties with socialist countries is a "policy envisaged by the country's third 5-year economic development plan."

The businesslike dialog which has begun between ASEAN countries and neighboring states on ways of cooperation, the elaboration by the members of the association of a joint position at trade and economic talks with capitalist states and the growing participation of the "five" in the developing countries' struggle for a more just economic order in the world--all this is typical of the organization's recent activity.

In this connection the session ratified a new procedure making it possible to speed up the resolution of questions concerning ASEAN's mutual relations with the outside world, including neighboring states. The chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee is endowed with the power to act on behalf of the association at talks with other countries.

The Jakarta session also ratified a "procedure for dialog and cooperation with developing countries." Their proportion of ASEAN's trade relations with the outside world is now not more than 5 percent, which leaves the economies of countries in the association at the mercy of circumstantial caprices in the markets of capitalist states--ASEAN's present "contracting parties." The resolution which was adopted, aimed at stepping up business ties with developing countries will not only help to balance ASEAN's trade and economic orientation, but also accords with the interests of solidarity in the camp of young developing states.

The victory of the Vietnamese people has opened up horizons of peace, cooperation and genuine independence for the states of Southeast Asia. This has helped insure that ASEAN's activity, as the present meeting in Jakarta shows, is acquiring dynamism and is increasingly in accordance with the beneficial changes in world policy and the positive developments in Southeast Asia.

IZVESTIYA ON QUEST FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN SECURITY

LD220849Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Skosyrev dispatch: "A Fruitful Course"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur--BERNAMA, the official news agency of Malaysia, is located in a quiet street away from the vehicle-choked business center of the country's capital. However, this does not prevent the main supplier of news for local newspapers from constantly keeping a finger on the pulse of the political life of both Malaysia and its neighbors.

(Ye.S. Daud) the chief editor of the BERNAMA agency, whom I met with in Kuala Lumpur, said:

"Southeast Asia was under foreign domination for many centuries. Colonialists and invaders not only siphoned wealth from here but also deliberately sowed discord among the peoples who had inhabited this region for centuries. Now that we have acquired independence and are seeking to accelerate the rate of economic progress, peace is just as necessary to us as breathing, and we need good relations among states regardless of their social systems--relations that are not clouded by mutual suspicion. This is why Malaysia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are seeking ways to achieve lasting peace and stability in our region."

This utterance by the prominent Malaysian journalist echoes the opinion of official figures. You only have to acquaint yourself with a statement by Malaysia's foreign minister, A. Rithauddeen, who spoke about the need to attract the socialist countries of Indochina into cooperation within the framework of this region or with the speech by Thailand's Prime Minister K. Chamanan, who called for broadening the dialog with the socialist world in the course of detente in order to see for yourself that the idea of insuring security on the basis of peaceful coexistence is moving to the fore in the international politics of Southeast Asia.

The present sentiments in ASEAN political circles are linked with the substantial political changes which have recently occurred in this region of the world. It will be recalled that the conflagration of the war in Vietnam was blazing little more than 3 years ago. The U.S. intervention not only caused incalculable calamities for the peoples of Indochina but also engendered a deep split between the states of Southeast Asia. Some of them were drawn into the "dirty war."

Since the victory of the patriots of Indochina, and under the influence of the successes of the policy of detente pursued by the socialist community, the political climate in Southeast Asia has improved appreciably. Socialist Vietnam is making a great contribution to the development of this process. The peace-loving nature of its foreign policy and its desire to establish relations with the ASEAN states in accordance with the principles of equality, respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs were graphically demonstrated by the visit to Thailand of Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

During the talks in Bangkok, the sides reached agreement on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, fishing and communications, and they agreed to expand trade. As the SRV prime minister stressed, Vietnamese-Thai cooperation and friendship will actively promote efforts aimed at creating a zone of peace, independence and freedom in Southeast Asia, a zone of stability and prosperity.

Malaysian politicians and journalists with whom this author has had occasion to talk, expressed special satisfaction at the fact that after the ending of the war in Indochina their country was the first ASEAN member to advocate the normalization of relations with Vietnam. The events of the past 3 years have shown the correctness of this course. It has been successful, my interlocutors in Kuala Lumpur stressed. In this connection it is appropriate to cite an article by the TIMES JOURNAL and other Philippine newspapers which have assessed the forthcoming visit to the Philippines and to other ASEAN states by the head of government of the SRV as a new, positive step by Vietnam toward the further normalization of relations with its neighbors.

It is perfectly obvious that the idea of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace cannot be implemented without Vietnamese participation. Nevertheless, the improvement of its relations with the ASEAN members patently does not suit some people. It is not necessary to go very far for examples. You have only to familiarize yourself with commentaries by NCNA and the New York TIMES devoted to Pham Van Dong's trip. The authors of both commentaries intimidate ASEAN by alleging that Moscow is behind Vietnam's initiative.

The myth about "the hand of Moscow" has been required umpteen times by the imperialists and by Peking in order to justify their own, far from disinterested, aspirations in Southeast Asia and to sow doubts in these countries as to the sincerity of the SRV's foreign policy initiatives. It is well-known that since its defeat in Vietnam the United States has continued to maintain a military presence in this region. And the intentions of the present Chinese rulers are characterized quite eloquently by the Chinese authorities' and their Cambodian minions' armed provocations against the SRV. The embers of armed insurgency being fanned by the Maoists in Burma have been smouldering for many years. There are incessant sallies by pro-Maoist groupings in Malaysia and other countries of Southeast Asia. All these events are elements of a single course aimed at establishing Peking's hegemony in Southeast Asia. Naturally, the establishment of a climate of neighborliness does not enter at all into the long term plans of Mao's heirs.

Since the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty," Peking has been striving increasingly actively to draw Japan into the orbit of its Asian policy. This cannot fail to cause alarm in the ASEAN capitals.

As for the Soviet Union, it does not have military bases and has never laid claim to any special rights and privileges in Southeast Asia. The USSR's position on problems of peace in Asia was clearly expounded in the well-known Soviet proposals on insuring security by the joint efforts of the states of this continent.

The present initiatives of Socialist Vietnam and a number of ASEAN states aimed at clearing away the concretions of the past and establishing relations of neighborliness are finding understanding and support from all those who value the cause of peace.

PRESIDENT MARCOS' TV SPEECH ON PHAM VAN DONG VISIT NOTED

LD211758Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Manila, September 21, TASS--The president of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, has spoken highly of the agreements reached during the visit to Manila by the prime minister of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, for the strengthening of peace in Southeast Asia.

Speaking on national television today, he stressed the importance of the principles of settling all outstanding issues by way of peaceful talks, in the spirit of friendship and cooperation that were confirmed in the course of the talks, and the resolve of the two governments not to allow the territories of their countries to be used as a springboard for aggression against one another and for interference in each other's internal affairs.

SUHARTO, PHAM VAN DONG END TALKS IN JAKARTA

LD221552Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, September 22, TASS--Talks between President Suharto of Indonesia and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, who is on an official visit here, ended today.

Speaking in Jakarta, Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said that both sides were fully satisfied with the results of the talks. These useful meetings promoted deeper mutual understanding, he stressed.

INDOCHINA

VNA REPORTS NEW BORDER PROVOCATIONS BY PRC

LD2313367 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 23, TASS--The Vietnam News Agency has reported new provocations staged by China on the frontier with the SRV. Between September 1 and 10, the news agency says, the Chinese staged numerous provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier in Ha Tuyen Province, seriously violating Vietnam's security, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Reporting facts of frontier violation in Ha Tuyen Province on September 1 and 5, the news agency says that an official of the Vietnamese frontier post demanded of the chief of the Chinese frontier post that acts violating Vietnam's sovereignty should be stopped. Although the Chinese side admitted its guilt and withdrew its forces from the district, the commander of a group of Chinese policemen impudently declared that, "this is China's land." People living in the border districts displayed vigilance and detained many Chinese who entered Vietnamese territory on September 6 and 7. Some of the Chinese detained admitted that the Chinese authorities had told them to cross the frontier in order to provoke disturbances and unrest in the border districts of Vietnam, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

HANOI REPORT NOTES KAMPUCHEAN 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

LD220954Y Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 22, TASS--During this week Kampuchean troops have committed new criminal acts against the Vietnamese people, it was reported by Radio Hanoi. In An Giang Province in the Mekong Delta, Kampuchean troops crossed on motor launches to the territory of Vietnam and opened fire at the inhabitants of several populated localities in the province. Earlier, Kampuchean Armed Forces made numerous intrusions into Vietnamese territory and burned down the rice harvest on hundreds of hectares.

VIETNAMESE MINISTER DELIVERS SPEECH ON ETHNIC CHINESE

LD221836Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hoang Bich Son, has spoken at a regular session of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks on the problem of ethnic Chinese. He charged that the other side is trying to use this problem as a political weapon in the struggle against Vietnam and for promoting its hostile policy towards Vietnam. Hoang Bich Son said that in the past few months, the people of Vietnam have provided assistance and relief to 28,000 Chinese refugees from Kampuchea. He condemned the Chinese refusal to discuss the problem of these persons and said these people are the real victims who are seeking refuge in Vietnam. If the Chinese side wants, as it claims, to protect ethnic Chinese who live in Vietnam and show concern about their fate, it cannot ignore the fate of the other Chinese who are genuine victims of barbarous treatment on the part of a country which is the closest ally of China. Hoang Bich Son stressed that the Chinese living in Vietnam as a political weapon against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister condemned Chinese attempts to provoke tens of thousands of persons of Chinese nationality to return to Vietnam. He said the Chinese authorities are recruiting among these persons some hoodlums and are training some of them in conducting espionage, provocations and subversion so that they could indulge in all these activities on their return to Vietnam. He stressed that Vietnam has become the target of a hostile policy which stems from China's great power hegemonism and its policy of expansion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO BAKU

Text of Aliyev Speech

LD221240Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0837 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, in Baku on 22 September at the ceremony for the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Baku--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich; Dear comrades:

A historic event in the life of the working people of Azerbaijan has taken place. As of today the Order of Lenin will gleam on the banner of the city of Baku [applause] and we here are extremely happy and proud that the highest award of the homeland has been presented to the capital of our republic by the man who truly continues the great Leninist cause--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [prolonged applause]

On this red-letter day we, on behalf of the working people of the republic, express heartfelt gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the high appraisal of the achievements of Baku and its people. [applause] We are limitlessly indebted to you, Leonid Ilich, for coming to Azerbaijan, [applause] for your clear, Leninist, wise and inspiring speech, and for the warmth of feelings and the richness of thoughts uttered in conversations with citizens of our native city. [applause]

The topical problems of the internal, foreign and international position of our country raised in your speech play a huge mobilizing role for us in the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. With exhaustive completeness this characterizes the revolutionary and labor feat of Baku, its great contribution to the building of socialism and communism. With scientific depth and from positions of party principles, the state of the republic's economy is analyzed, reserves are revealed for its further development and a precise formulation is given of our tasks in solving the key problem of raising production efficiency and the quality of all work. The indications and remarks yesterday at the meeting with members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Politburo form a fighting program for action by us today and for a long period ahead. [applause]

They will become the basis of all the organizational and ideological education work of the republican party organization and the practical activity of every labor collective. This is only your 2d day in Baku, Leonid Ilich, but in that short time you have done a huge amount of work. Your visits to enterprises, trips through the town, your interested and sincere talks with workers and specialists at the Baku domestic air-conditioner works and the Novobakinskiy petroleum refinery, veterans of the party and the Great Patriotic War, and with the party and administrative aktiv have become for each one of us a graphic schooling in the Leninist style of leadership and creative contact between a party leader and the people. [applause]

The sincere joy with which hundreds of thousands of Baku inhabitants welcomed you is convincing proof of the nationwide love and respect for you, an outstanding politician of the modern age, a tried-and-tested leader of our party and head of the mighty Soviet state. [applause]

The popular demonstrations on the streets and squares of Baku, the great enthusiasm of working people throughout the entire republic during these few days, and the atmosphere of our meeting today are an expression of the undivided support of the republic's working people for our party's Leninist course. [applause] Today each and every one of us is remembering the story of the revolutionary struggle and labor victories of the people of Baku, whose deeds, as you said so graphically, are described by many fine words in the history of the Soviet country. We are delighted with the feats of the multinational proletariat of Baku and bow to the memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle for the victory of the people's power and who fell on the fronts during the Great Patriotic War. We pay a tribute of great respect for the services of the veterans who, in an incredibly complex situation, began the creation of a Soviet Baku, and the new generations of working people in the town who are selflessly implementing the plans of the party in conditions of developed socialism.

Baku has long been famous as an oil town. But in recent years other industries, providing scientific and technical progress, have been rapidly developed here. In nearly 2 years the Baku domestic air conditioner plant, that giant of the electrotechnical industry, which was built, Leonid Ilich, on your initiative, has grown up on wasteland. [applause]

The Baku people are on the right flank in the all-union socialist competition. Their successes in the 10th 5-Year Plan period have twice been distinguished with the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. [applause]

The high appraisal that you, Leonid Ilich, have given to the city of Baku and to the labor exploits of the people of Baku and all working people of Azerbaijan is immensely gratifying and inspiring. But a feeling of special pride is aroused in each of us by the outstanding successes of our entire country, of the entire multinational Soviet people achieved as a result of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. [applause]

The years of the 8th, 9th 5-year plan periods are marked by a consistently high rate of economic development and a steady growth in the people's well-being. A businesslike, creative atmosphere, based on the Leninist principles of management and genuine socialist democracy, prevails in the country.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics was an outstanding event in the life of our advanced socialist society. Under the influence of the Soviet peace program, radical changes have taken place on the political map of the world. The principled positions of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, newly confirmed at the recent traditional Crimea meetings of their leaders, have become a determining factor in the relationships among states with different social systems. Your statement today, Leonid Ilich, and your ardent appeal that everything be done to stop the arms race and to strengthen peace and the security of all peoples again testifies to the immutability of our party's peace-loving foreign policy course. [applause]

Looking back on the road covered during the latest period we now, after 14 years, have an especially vivid and substantial idea of the truly historic significance of the October 1964 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the Leninist farsightedness and vital force of the political course it developed. [applause]

And we are well aware that what has been achieved is the result of the dynamic and purposeful organizational and political work of the Central Committee of the party, its Politburo and of the tireless theoretical and practical activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

All your outstanding talent as organizer and leader, your inexhaustible energy and the spiritual warmth you devote to the service of the Communist Party, to your concern for the welfare of Soviet people, to the noble cause of the struggle for peace throughout the world. [sentence as heard] [applause] Your works are a remarkable contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, enriching it with new tenets and conclusions. The books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" have opened an invaluable opportunity for millions to partake of your most rich political experience. From the pages of "Malaya Zemlya" there arises once more before us in all its majesty the unfading heroism of the soldiers, commanders and political workers of the legendary 18th Army, who, at the cost of much blood and many lives, defended the Caucasus and blocked the path of the Hitlerite invaders to the oil of Baku. [applause] Your memoirs, Leonid Ilich, are a thrilling and unforgetable story of the strength of spirit of Soviet fighting men, of the enormous role of the inspiring word and personal example of the communist in the field of battle. [applause] Allow me, dear Leonid Ilich, on behalf of the working people of Azerbaijan, to thank you cordially for your selfless, devoted work for the good of the Soviet fatherland, and to wish you good health and inexhaustible strength in your noble work in the name of the happiness of the Soviet people and of all mankind. [applause]

In these solemn moments, we think back to October 1970, when you, Leonid Ilich, were in Baku to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR. In a speech that has gone down in the republic's history, you gave a high assessment of Azerbaijan's achievements in the years of Soviet rule, while at the same time pointing out serious shortcomings in the development of the economy, slow growth rates of industrial production and agriculture. Today we are particularly inspired that the work done in the republic in the intervening years has received your high assessment. [applause]

The lag in the economy has been overcome. The years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans were a time of fundamental change in the life of Azerbaijan. In 8 years its industrial potential has increased by almost 90 percent, the industrial structure has improved, and labor productivity has increased 1.6 times. Gross agricultural production has increased 84 percent. Together with the economy the well-being of workers has improved. National income per capital has grown 53 percent. In 7 years almost 10 million square meters of housing have been built; 20 percent of the republic's inhabitants have moved into new accommodation. However, we are aware that there are still a number of unsolved problems and shortcomings in the republic's economy. You, Leonid Ilich, justly criticized us today for shortfalls in the quality of production, and stressed the need for more effective utilization of production assets, to end the inadequate use of equipment and to bring order to consumer services. The party organization of Azerbaijan will take all necessary measures to fulfill the tasks you set, to eliminate shortcomings and to make better use of untapped resources. [applause] In determining the program of our activities you, Leonid Ilich, stressed in 1970 that the solution of the great tasks that the republic is facing necessitates raising the level of state discipline and the responsibility of cadres for the tasks entrusted to them, and demands a highly principled attitude of the party in assessing and selecting cadres. Guided by these instructions the party organization has in every possible way strengthened state discipline, raised the conscientiousness and responsibility of every leader for the sector of work in his care, and resolutely overcome the violation of Leninist principles for the selection, placing and training of cadres.

Special attention has been paid to a broad encouragement of criticism and self-criticism, to the training of cadres and all workers in a spirit of irreconcilability with shortcomings. Active support has been given in the republic to the uncompromising fight against negative phenomena and antipathy to communist morals. We are grateful to you, our dear Leonid Ilich, for the positive assessment of our work in this direction. At the same time we understand the full acuity and importance of the problem you raised today, problems that are significant for the social development of the country as a whole. We will fight even more persistently against any deviations from the norms of party life, the fundamental law of our state; we will give every encouragement to the initiative of the workers and will take effective notice of their suggestions and proposals. [applause]

Comrades, all our republic's achievements are inseparably linked with the constant attention and practical assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the Soviet government. Through your initiative, Leonid Ilich, four decisions of the party and government, which have become a specific program for the accelerated development of the economy and for improving the well-being of the working people of Azerbaijan, were adopted in 1971, 1975 and 1976. These documents are the Leninist national policy of our party in action. [applause] Today the Azerbaijan people once more express their profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, personally, for your fatherly concern. [applause] We express our heartfelt thanks for fraternal assistance, friendship and cooperation to all the fraternal peoples of our country, headed by the Great Russian people. [applause] To the Russian people belongs an outstanding role in uniting the fraternal family of Soviet peoples and the economic structure of the multi-national Soviet state.

More than 150 years ago the Azerbaijan people, having linked their destiny and their future with Russia, embarked on a path of economic and cultural progress. Friendship with the great Russian people was tempered in the furnace of the class battles of autocracy, strengthened by the blood spilt at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and cemented in the building of socialism and communism. Our everlasting happiness lies in our unbreakable unity with the Russian people and with all the peoples of the Soviet land. [applause] And we assure our party that the working people of Azerbaijan will protect and cherish as the apple of their eye the Leninist friendship of peoples and do everything to further the prosperity of our socialist state. [applause]

Dear comrades, workers, peasants and intelligentsia of Azerbaijan: The 3d year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is being marked by shock labor. The industrial workers have overfulfilled the 8-month plan and increased production volume by 7 percent. Compared with last year, construction and assembly work has been overfulled by 8 percent. Agricultural work is going successfully: the plan for the sale to the state of grain, vegetables, tea-leaf, melons and cocoons has been overfulfilled. A battle for a record harvest of cotton and grapes is underway in the fields of the republic. Responding in deeds to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and inspired by your arrival, Leonid Ilich, the farmers of the republic adopted on that day new, augmented socialist pledges for 1978: To sell the state 535,000 tons of cotton, 350,000 tons of grain, 600,000 tons of vegetables and 800,000 tons of grapes. [appaluse]

The procurement plans for all types of animal produce will be substantially overfulfilled. Industrial workers have decided to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan 8 months ahead of schedule, by the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR. [applause]

Inspired by the award of the Order of Lenin to Baku and by your, Leonid Ilich, good advice, we assure you that we shall fulfill all the tasks set with honor, that we shall continue to be true to our fine traditions and that we shall turn the 3d year and the entire 10th 5-year period into a Red Banner period and achieve new successes in the struggle to implement the historical outlines of the 25th congress of our own Leninist party. [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is confidently leading the Soviet people to the victory of communism.

Glory to the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head. [applause]

Presidium of Award Meeting

LD2223127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today in the capital of Azerbaijan at the Lenin Palace there was a solemn meeting of the Baku Gorkom and the city soviet together with representatives of party and social organizations, labor collectives and military units devoted to the presentation to the city of Baku of the homeland's high award, the Order of Lenin.

In the presidium of the solemn meeting were Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ibragimov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; industrial front-rankers, and scientific and cultural personages.

Baku Greetings to CPSU, Brezhnev

LD2213547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0859 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

["Text" of greetings from the participants in the festive meeting in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; read by Gasanov Gasan, first secretary of the "26 Baku Commissars" Raykom of Baku--live]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the CPSU, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear Leonid Ilich,

We participants in the festive meeting devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku, on behalf of the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan, express to the battle staff of our party, the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, cordial thanks and sincere gratitude for the high appraisal of the services of the working people of Baku in the revolutionary struggle to establish Soviet rule in Azerbaijan and of the contribution to the victory over the fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War and to socialist and communist building.

Special significance is imparted to this historic event in the life of Baku and the entire republic, which opened a new chapter of glorious feats by the Azerbaijan working people, by the fact that the order bearing the immortal name of the great Lenin was presented to the Baku people by one who truly continues the cause of great Lenin, an outstanding statesman and politician of the present time, a consistent fighter for peace, an experienced leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet People, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of the republic interpret your brilliant, profound speech and the instructions and recommendations it contains as a concrete combat program of action for the implementation of the party's majestic plans.

Your high appraisal of Baku's services and the successes of the Azerbaijan working people in economic and cultural development is a moving tesitmony to the constant attention and fatherly concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the Azerbaijan people. This places great obligations upon us and we are distinctly aware of the great responsibility of the tasks facing us.

The wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state inspires selfless labor and exploits in the name of the flourishing of the Soviet homeland. Together with the entire Soviet people, the Azerbaijan working people ardently support and approve the dynamic, consistent and genuinely Leninist course of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo; which immeasurably multiplies our forces and gives rise to the powerful energy of the multimillion strong army of builders of a communist society.

Inspired by the award of the homeland, the high appraisal of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government of Baku's accomplishments and expressing the will and striving of all working people of Soviet Azerbaijan, we assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and you, dear Lenoid Ilich, that we will not spare our efforts and energy to fulfill the majestic tasks set out by the 25th CPSU Congress and to implement with honor and dignity all tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

True to its Red Banner, crowned with the Order of Lenin, working Baku swears that it will continue by heroic labor to write new moving pages in the historic chronicle of communist creation.

Long live our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! [applause]

Leaders Attend Reception

LD222240Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku, the Baku Gorkom and Gorispolkom held a reception today. Present at the reception were Comrades Brezhnev, Aliyev and Chernenko; members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, leaders of the city of Baku; leading production workers; scientists, cultural figures and representatives of the public.

Comrade Aliyev welcomed those present. These days, he said, the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan are feeling great happiness and are celebrating a great festival.

The capital of our republic, the city of Baku, a city rich in revolutionary labor and international traditions, has been presented with the Order of Lenin. Our festival has been given special meaning and special importance by the fact that the homeland's high award has been presented to our city by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is eternally dear to all of us and to all Soviet people.

During the solemn meeting at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech in which he gave a high appraisal of the selfless work of the working people, collective farmers and intelligentsia of Azerbaijan as well as the activity of the Republic's party organization. He revealed shortcomings in our work, and pointed out existing reserves and methods to further improve our work, Comrade Aliyev continued.

We regard all of this as a clear manifestation of the concrete participation of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in the life and practical work of the local party administrative organs, and as a display of the constant attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the Azerbaijan people and the republic party organization. We give assurances that we shall try to fully utilize this help and concern, to persistently work to remove the shortcomings in our work and to promote the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, highly value the concern of our party, the Central Committee and the Politburo for the further development of the national economy and for constantly improving the welfare of the people, and the constant attention to the cause of guaranteeing our homeland's security and the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, and to the struggle for a genuine firm peace.

Soviet people live a full and happy life. They clearly see a happier and joyous future for our developed socialist society. Therefore, the question of peace and preventing thermonuclear war is of concern to everyone.

Comrade Aliyev proposed a toast: To the Soviet people, a heroic people, a working people; to our socialist homeland; to the great CPSU, its Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government; and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech in reply. He once again warmly congratulated the Azerbaijan comrades for the well-deserved award presented to the city of Baku. This, he said, is an honor and a great moral obligation for the future of the peoples of Baku and a great moral obligation for the future of the people of Baku and the whole republic. Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that Azerbaijan will be worthy of the trust of the homeland and the party of Lenin.

I would like to express sincere thanks, continued Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for the kind words spoken here about the party Central Committee and the government and about myself personally, sincere thanks to the communists and all the working people of Baku for the warm and heartfelt reception. For us these have been unforgettable days. A great impression was made by the visit yesterday to Baku's enterprises. At the well organized modern domestic air-conditioner works we saw Azerbaijan's multifaceted industry of today and, to a certain extent, of tomorrow.

Soviet Azerbaijan was the cradle of the country's oil producing and oil refining industry, and the forge of (?our oil) cadres. The new powerful oil refining installation reminds one that today Azerbaijan still makes a heavy contribution to the fuel and energy supplies of the homeland. We hope that through the efforts of the working people of the republic this contribution will become even greater.

And what wonderful people you have, comrades: Tempered veterans and fervid and courageous youth. With such people Azerbaijan under the leadership of its party organizations, will, I am sure, constantly multiply its successes in various spheres of communist construction. And (?one more thing) comrades. Always be true to the wonderful international traditions of the Baku working class, and actively implement the wise Leninist national policy of our party which is farsighted and principled, tactful and considerate. To promote in every way the development and spiritual enrichment of each of the nations forming the Soviet Union, and at the same time to facilitate the great historic process of strengthening the unity of the Soviet people--this is our path. We shall travel steadfastly along it, forward to the victory of communism.

In conclusion Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a toast: To the flourishing and new successes of Soviet Azerbaijan and its capital, Baku; to the battle unit of Azerbaijan communists and its Central Committee; to a great and powerful Soviet Union, to our glorious [word indistinct] party.

The speeches by Comrades Brezhnev and Aliyev were met with prolonged applause. The reception passed in an atmosphere of great cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Brezhnev, Chernenko Leave for Moscow

LD231032Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0825 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Baku for Moscow today. He took part in the celebrations on the occasion of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

The following left with Comrade Brezhnev: Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Falin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; as well as Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU.

Tens of thousands of Baku residents, who had gathered on the streets and squares of the city lining the route to the station, wished Leonid Brezhnev a good journey.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was accompanied by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ibragimov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau; Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; Mamedov, chairman of the city's gorispolkom; members of the Gorkom bureau, many representatives of working collectives and public organizations, scientific and cultural figures, and journalists.

Those seeing off the guests included Antonov, USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry; Colonel General Kuleshov, commander of the troops of the Transcaucasian Military District, bearer of the Red Banner Order; Major General Makarov, chief of the troops of the Transcaucasian Border District; leaders of the delegations which had arrived in Baku to attend the festivities; Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom, and Mersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom..

Stop in Groznyy

LD232232Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Comrades, we have just received a TASS report on a meeting with leaders of the republics of the Northern Caucasus:

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Chernenko, who is returning with him from Baku to Moscow, arrived today in Groznyy. They were met there by Vlasov, first secretary of the Checheno-Ingushskaya Obkom; Bokov, chairman of the Checheno-Ingushskaya Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kerimov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers [title as heard]; Malbakov, first secretary of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Obkom; Gettuyev, chairman of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kushkhov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; Kabaloyev, first secretary of the Severo-Osetinskaya Obkom; Tsagarayev, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; and members of the obkom bureaus.

Comrades Vlasov, Malbakhov and Kabaloyev congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his great and fruitful work during his trip to and stay in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. They reported that the communists and all the working people of the republics received Leonid Ilich's speech at the recent festivities in Baku as an appeal also addressed to them to do everything to insure the solution of the tasks set out in his statements.

The leaders of the ASSR's reported on progress in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and also on progress in implementing the tasks of the 3d year of the 5-year plan. Industrial workers are planning not only to reach the indices envisaged for the end of 1978, but to exceed them. In agriculture the socialist pledges adopted earlier are being exceeded. A good harvest of cereal crops has been gathered; the harvesting of corn, sunflower, grapes and vegetables is gaining momentum; and the procurement of livestock produce is proceeding successfully. Necessary measures for the high-level execution of agrotechnical work for next year's harvest have been adopted.

Comrade Brezhnev cordially thanked the comrades for their warm welcome and the good news about the achievements of the working people of the Checheno-Ingushskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR's. He expressed a number of views on the further improvement of organizational and economic work, the realization of the land improvement program and also the improvement of the situation in capital construction. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked that the attention of party organizations and collectives be focused on the importance of the procurement of corn seed. He wished the Northern Caucasus republics further success in the development of their economy and culture.

ANNIVERSARY OF ARMENIA'S UNION WITH RUSSIA MARKED

NC231226 [Editorial Report NC] Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian at 1830 GMT on 21 and 22 September carries reports about "scientific sessions" in Yerevan organized jointly by the Armenian SSR and USSR academies of sciences, to mark the 150th anniversary of the unification of eastern Armenia with Russia.

The sessions were attended by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Pavel Anisimov, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; Karlen Dallakyan, chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation; "World renowned scientists"; other Armenian CP officials; and guests from other republics.

The report on 21 September says that the sessions were inaugurated by the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov. The broadcast includes a recorded excerpt of his speech as well as excerpts from speeches by other prominent participants. All speeches were in Russian. The 22 September broadcast also carried speeches in Russian, including one made by the vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Konstantin Sytnik.

PLANS FOR ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE-RUSSIA REUNIFICATION

LD222340Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1907 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

["In the United Family"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has examined measures for the preparation and celebration of the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia. This date will be marked in 1979 as an important event in the republic's public and political life, as a shining demonstration of the fruitful and indestructible fraternal friendship of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, and all the peoples of our country.

All the organizational and political work to prepare for the jubilee will contribute to the further strengthening of the unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the improvement of the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of working people and the development of their political and labor activity in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of communist construction.

Lectures, talks, discussions and thematic soirees and meetings are being held in the Ukraine's towns and villages, at enterprises and collective farms, which throw comprehensive light on the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the deep historical roots of the unity of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples and of all the peoples of our multinational motherland.

Festive and scientific sessions will be devoted to the important date, new films by cinematographers will come out and there will be arts festivals, TV and radio programs and jubilee exhibitions in museums. Editions of books, brochures and posters depicting the eternal friendship of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, of all the peoples of our country, the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the attainments of the Ukrainian people in the socioeconomic and cultural development within the family of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, will be timed to coincide with the anniversary.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 22-24 SEP

LD230508/LD240352/LD250124 [Editorial Reports LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 22 September reports that the last sowing units have left the winter fields of Orel. The fields cover 320,000 hectares. Preference in sowing has been given to Mironovskaya-808 wheat and Kharkovskaya-60 rye. The same broadcast notes that Kazakhstan farmers have threshed grain on 24 million hectares, 5 million more than at this time last [illegible]. In Kurskaya Oblast sugar refineries have started the new season. They are to produce [illegible] 300,000 tons of sugar from beets of the new harvest.

At 0900 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the grain harvest in Tselinogradskaya Oblast was completed a week earlier than last year. The radio then notes that winter crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast occupy 1.7 million hectares. At 1000 GMT the radio reports that Tselinogradskaya Oblast has delivered 100 million puds of grain to reception points.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that farms in the Trans-Ural Region, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan are harvesting cereals on 53 million hectares. In the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan the radio says the harvest is practically completed, while in Western Siberia cereals have been harvested on 86 percent of the area planted.

At 1445 GMT the radio notes that 5 million tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points--5 million tons were pledged. Meanwhile, it is reported that threshing has been completed on more than 2 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. At 1530 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the reaping of grain has been completed in Omskaya Oblast.

At 1600 GMT the radio notes that 5 million tons of grain have been sold to the state in Orenburgskaya Oblast, including 1.3 million tons of the strong and hard Orenburg wheats.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 23 September reports that in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast the first 200,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the state. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, the grain crop harvest has ended. In Omskaya Oblast, the harvest is drawing to an end. In Kirgizia, farmers intend to sell 1.43 million tons of sugar beets to the state and achieve a yield of 380 quintals per hectare.

The station reports at 0305 GMT that grain growers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have completed their harvest. Grain was harvested from 4.5 million hectares in record time, nearly 1.5 times faster than usual. At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Orenburgskaya Oblast 5 million tons of the pledged 5.5 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. In Omskaya Oblast, harvesters are working on the third and last million hectares; more than 500,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state.

In its 0800 GMT farm news, Moscow Domestic Service reports:

--In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, a rally of young grain growers who won the competition in this year's harvest is taking place. More than 35,000 persons participated in the harvest; during the campaign 156 harvest and transportation Komsomol youth links, detachments and complexes were operating on the fields.

--The Altayskiy Kray machine operators are threshing grain on the last of the 5 million hectares. More than 1.5 million tons of grain have been dispatched to the elevators. Every 24 hours the kray's agriculture workers transport about 50,000 tons of wheat to the procurement centers.

--In Kurskaya Oblast, 600,000 hectares of sugar beets have been harvested. This is 30 percent of the planted area.

-- In Orlovskaya Oblast, the sowing of winter grain crops is being completed. So far, 320,000 hectares have been sown. Mironovskaya-808 and Kharkovskaya-60 varieties of wheat are being sown.

At 1445 GMT the station reports that in Turgayskaya Oblast the last combines have left the grain fields, a week earlier than last year. More than 2,000 harvest-transport detachments worked in the fields.

At 1600 GMT the radio says that in Krasnodarskiy Kray, the harvesting of rice from over 160,000 hectares has begun. In the Don region, winter crops have been planted on 80 percent of the total area of 2 million hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 24 September reports that the potato harvest is in full swing in Tomskaya Oblast.

At 0200 GMT the station reports that in the central Urals area major crops have ripened at the same time--grain crops, potatoes, vegetables and seed corn. Meanwhile, fodder procurement and autumn plowing are going on. In Sverdlovskaya Oblast, there is a good harvest of grain crops; an average of more than 25 quintals per hectare is being threshed. In Uzbekistan, the cotton harvest is good but in many places the cotton has ripened later than last year and procurement is behind last year's rate. Cotton growers have resolved to procure at least 5.7 million tons this year.

The radio reports at 0830 GMT that in Kustanayskaya Oblast more than 1.3 million tons of hard wheat were delivered to elevators by 20 September. In Altayskiy Kray, grain threshing is being completed on the fifth and last million hectares. More than 1.5 million tons of grain crops, chiefly wheat, have been sold to the state.

In its 1750 GMT harvest news, Moscow reports that grain harvesting has virtually been completed in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast; 1 million tons have been sold to the state. Shushenskiy Rayon farmers were the first to complete the harvest in Krasnoyarskiy Kray; wheat threshing in the kray has begun on the last of the 3 million hectares.

In a report from Saratovskaya Oblast at 1900 GMT, the station reports that 4.75 tons of grain crops have been delivered.

At 2000 GMT the station says that the planned 220 million ton harvest of all types of corn will be exceeded this year. In many areas, over 4 tons per hectare are expected. The improvement in yields is particularly great in the Volga region.

80 PERCENT OF WINTER SOWING IN UKRAINE COMPLETED

LD231726Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The Ukraine--Eighty percent of the winter crops area has already been sown. All oblasts are sowing. In the north of the republic, farms of Chernigovskaya Oblast have already considerably overfulfilled the winter sowing plan. The plan has also been completed in Kievskaya, Cherkasskaya, Kharkovskaya and a number of other oblasts. Rain throughout the republic, though holding up the work sometimes, is good for the seeds.

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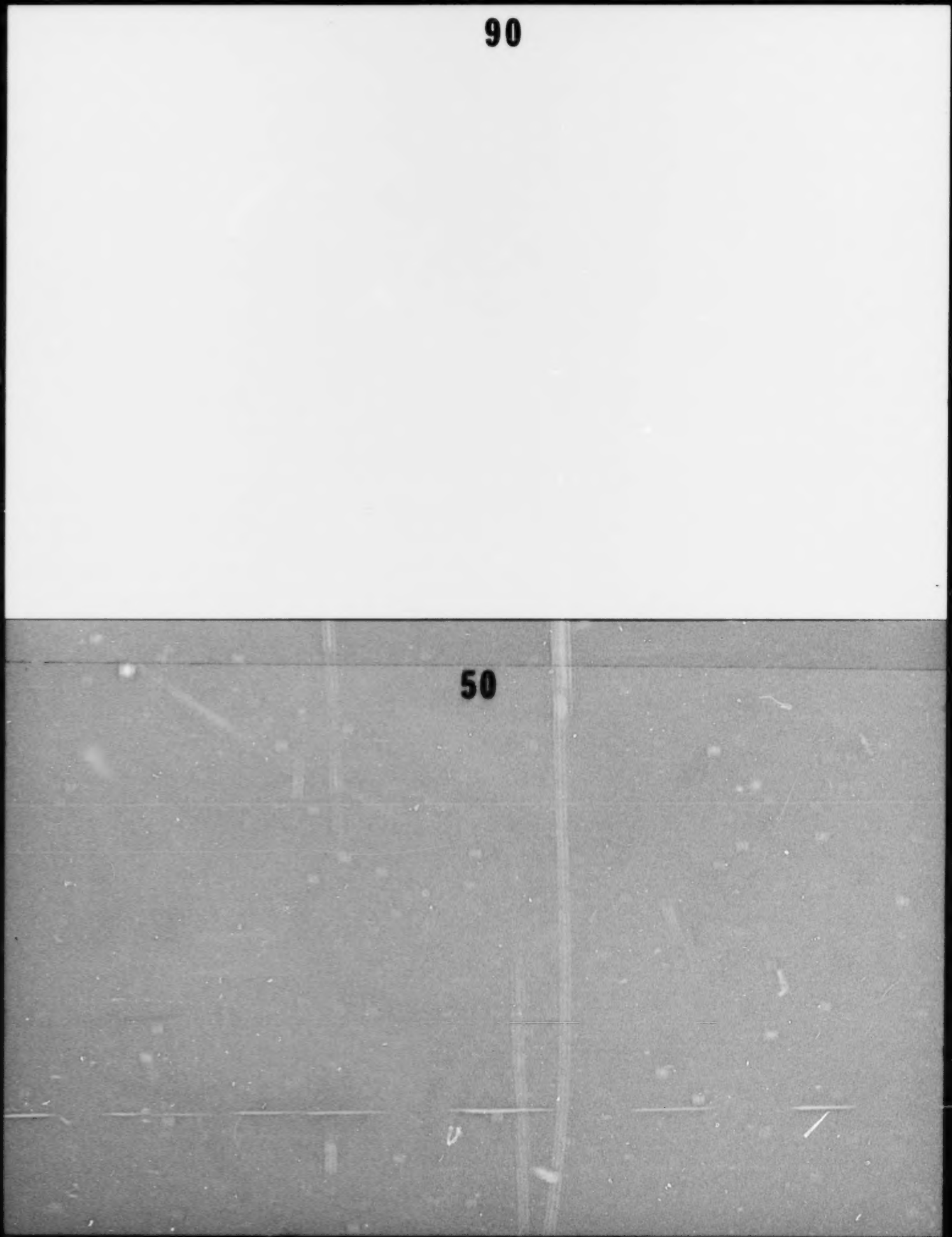
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